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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Sultan, Bourges sign Crotale pact

TAIF, July 16 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia signed an agreement with France here Monday to buy French anti-aircraft Crotale missiles, Defense Minister Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz said.

The Saudi Press Agency quoted the minister as saying he signed the order together with French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, who is on an official visit to Saudi Arabia.

Prince Sultan was quoted by the agency as saying Saudi-French joint committees were discussing the possibility of other French weapon supplies to Saudi Arabia. He did not elaborate.

He described his talks with Bourges as cordial and Saudi-French relations as ideal because of France's attitude to the Arab cause.

Prince Sultan and Bourges had earlier held a closed meeting at the Prince's palace here. An enlarged meeting, held later in the day was attended by the Saudi commanders of the air and naval forces and several senior officers of the armed forces, members of the Bourges delegation and the French and Saudi ambassadors, Michael Drumetz and Jamil Hegalan. Prince Sultan gave a lunch party in honor of Bourges.



VISIT ENDED: Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff (left) Monday after a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia. The prime minister was seen off by Crown Prince Fahd. (Story page 14).

Hopes to normalize life

Hoss forms 12-man cabinet

BEIRUT, July 16 (R) — Lebanese Premier-Designate Salim Hoss Monday announced the formation of a new 12-men cabinet.

Speaking after a meeting with President Elias Sarkis, Dr. Hoss said he hoped the step would help restore normal life to the country.

Seven ministers in the new government, which will hold its first meeting Tuesday, are members of parliament, he said.

The previous government also led by Dr. Hoss, which resigned May 16, was made up of technocrats.

Four years of civil strife have turned the country into a patchwork of sheldoms beyond the control of a debilitated central government.

The previous administration of the technocrats held power for two-and-a-half years, the most durable government since independence from France in 1943.

In the new government the interior minister will be Baheej Takieddin while the defense portfolio is held by Joseph Skaf, who is



Prime Minister Salim Hoss also agriculture minister. The new finance minister is Ali Al-Khalil.

The full government list was as follows:

Prime minister, Dr. Salim Hoss; Deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs, Fuad Butros; minister of state, Charles Helou; minister of interior and tourism, Baheej Takieddin; minister of defense and agriculture, Joseph Skaf; minister of posts, telegraphs and telephones, housing and

cooperatives, Michael al-Murr; minister of hydroelectric resources, industry and oil, Anwar Sabbah; minister of finance, Ali al-Khalil; minister of labor and social affairs, Nazem al-Qadri; minister of education and fine arts, public works and transport, Butros Harb; minister of economy and commerce, health, Talal al-Mar'ebi; and minister of justice, information, Youssef Jubran.

Dr. Hoss embarked on the task of forming his second cabinet two weeks ago.

One killed by sniping

BEIRUT, July 16 (R) — One man was killed and at least two were wounded Monday when snipers opened fire on Fuad Chehab bridge linking Christian and Muslim sectors of the Lebanese capital, security sources said.

Traffic on the flyover, a main crossing point between Christian east and Muslim west Beirut, came to a standstill.

Dialogue needed, UAE, France say

ABU DHABI, July 16 (Agencies) — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahayan agreed Monday on the need for dialogue between oil-consuming nations and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

President Giscard, on a three-hour stopover in Abu Dhabi, held talks with Sheikh Zayed on energy related issues and left later Monday for a visit to French territories in the Pacific.

The official Emirates News Agency said Sheikh Zayed and other UAE leaders greeted the French president at the airport and accompanied him to the guest palace where they held their discussions.

After the talks, which lasted for an hour, Sheikh Zayed took President Giscard on an inspection tour of development projects.

Hussein in Taif today

AMMAN, July 16 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan pays a visit to Taif Tuesday to discuss Middle East problems with King Khalid during a two-day stay.

King Hussein will be accompanied by a high level delegation.

The discussions will also cover bilateral relations, an official announcement said.

Poor health cited President Bakr resigns

BAGHDAD, July 16 (AP) — Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr resigned from his post Monday and Vice President Saddam Hussein was proclaimed president, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The agency said Bakr, 67, had expressed a desire to step down as president, citing health reasons. Bakr was known to be suffering from a heart ailment.

The Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, which Bakr headed, accepted the resignation. Saddam Hussein succeeded him automatically as RCC Chairman and President of the republic according to the constitution. He was sworn in during the same RCC session, it added.

The RCC elected Interior Minister Izzat Ibrahim to replace Saddam Hussein as vice-chairman of the command council.

Bakr took part in the overthrow



President Bakr



Vice-President Saddam Hussein

of the Hashemite monarchy in Iraq in July 1958, but held no official position until the Baath Party came to power in February, 1963, when he was asked to form the new government.

Abdul Salam Aref overthrew the Baathist regime a few months later, but appointed his friend Bakr, who had joined the party, as his vice president.

However, relations between

them deteriorated quickly and Bakr retired from politics until Aref's death.

On July 17, 1968, Bakr engineered a coup d'etat which brought the Baath Party back to power. With himself as president, party secretary general and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council.

Bakr suffered a heart attack four years ago and was known to be ailing since Saddam Hussein, his second in command, was believed to be wielding actual power.

Bakr announced his resignation in a speech marking the 12th anniversary of his accession to the presidency, at a time when Iraq is facing many challenges, such as the planned union with neighboring Syria, friction with Iran, a resurgence of Kurdish agitation, oil policy and strained relations with South Yemen.

'I need your help'

Carter urges \$142b energy plan

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, July 16 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter Monday proposed a \$142.2 billion energy program to be financed entirely by a special profits tax on oil companies over the next 10 years.

Giving details of his energy policy announced in a dramatic television address Sunday night, he said he had set an oil import quota of 8.2 million barrels a day for 1979.

This, he noted, was 300,000 barrels less than the target agreed by the United States and leaders of six other industrial countries at the Tokyo economic summit last month.

The president said the 1980 quota would be determined later but would be below the ceiling set in Tokyo.

The details of the president's program were contained in a White House fact sheet released as the president began a speech to

the National Association of Counties.

The 1979 quota means that the United States will be able to import significant quantities of oil this year.

The White House said that gross crude oil imports had averaged almost 6.4 million barrels a day during the past five weeks, or 1.8 million barrels a day less than permitted by the quota.

Carter said a new Energy Security Corporation (ESC), which he proposed Sunday night, would be directed to develop 2.5 million barrels a day of oil substitutes from coal liquids and gases, oil shale and unconventional gas by 1990.

He said the United States was reducing oil imports by four million barrels a day from measures taken so far and would save an additional 4.5 million barrels under his new program, for a total savings of 8.5 million barrels by 1990.

He said import levels in the range of 13 million barrels a day by 1990 would not have been improbable, so daily imports in 1990 might be as low as four or five million barrels.

Sunday, in one of the most somber peacetime speeches by any U.S. president, Carter linked his political fortunes to achievement of an energy plan he says will

combat a "crisis of the American spirit."

Although Carter never referred to his assumed quest for reelection in 1980, the president is known to hope his nationally televised address Sunday night from the Oval Office will prove to be a turning point for his troubled presidency.

"I need your help," Carter said as he conceded past shortcomings in his national leadership.

"I will do my best," he said, "but I will not do it alone."

His Sunday night address brought pledges of swift congressional action on energy legislation.

"I am confident the American people will respond with the necessary sacrifices and that Congress will pull together in this time of crisis," said the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally, a Republican seeking Carter's job, said the crisis in confidence the president spoke of "has been brought about by the president's own inaction."

Sen. Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, who was among those who met with Carter during his Camp David domestic summit, said: "The president made a forceful speech that must now be followed by equally strong and

specific actions."

To win on the "battlefield of energy," Carter also:

— Asked Congress to require utilities to halve their use of oil by 1990 through conversion to coal and other fuels.

— Called on Congress to create an energy mobilization board, like the war production board of World War II, "to cut through the red tape, the delays and the endless roadblocks to completing key energy projects."

— Proposed an extra \$10 billion over 10 years for public transport and asked Congress "to give me authority for mandatory conservation, and for standby gasoline rationing."

The Common Market and Japan praised Carter's new energy policy Monday, but some foreign officials and newspapers criticized the plan for being short on specifics. Investors reacted negatively too, sending gold to a record \$291.875 an ounce in Zurich.

Common Market Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner said he "welcomes unreservedly" Carter's proposals to cut U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

He said in a statement issued at the Market's headquarters in Brussels, that the measures reinforced the decisions taken at the recent Tokyo economic summit "and even go beyond them."

Coca-Colas go on sale in Egypt

ATLANTA, Georgia July 16 (AP) — Coca-Cola, banned in the Arab world since 1967, will go on sale in Egypt Saturday under an agreement with the Egyptian government, the soft drink firm announced Monday.

J. Paul Austin, board chairman and chief executive officer, said

the agreement came after five years of negotiations.

Coca-Cola was one of several American firms placed on an Arab blacklist in the 1960s, to punish it for doing business with Israel.

In 1977, the soft drink giant

announced that it had signed an agreement with Egypt to pump \$50 million into the ailing Egyptian citrus industry. Coke officials said they hoped the agreement would win the Egyptian government's support for the company's efforts to get off the Arab blacklist.

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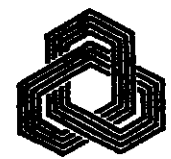
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Desai's party in turmoil

Charan Singh battles for premiership

NEW DELHI, July 16 (R) — India's Deputy Premier Charan Singh resigned from the cabinet Monday to stake his claim to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

A battle for the premiership was wide open, with Singh, finance minister and spokesman for the affluent northern farmers, the only declared contender so far.

Desai, 83, resigned Sunday, forced out by a week-long revolt in his ruling Janata Party which wiped out its majority in parliament just before a census motion vote.

Singh, 71, saw President Sanjiva Reddy who received several political leaders. His chief lieutenant said later, "I am sure we will form a government headed by Mr. Charan Singh."

Parliament met Monday but was immediately adjourned to give political parties time to form an alternative government and avoid a mid-term election.

Speaker K.S. Hegde said there was no lawfully constituted government at present. But the statement was later deleted from the official record because it had been drowned out by noisy interruptions.

"The Financial Express" newspaper said Desai, who remains in office as a caretaker premier, had told President Reddy he could form a new government as leader of the largest single party in parliament.

But he was also reported to have told party colleagues he would step down even if only 40 per cent of them wished him to.

Desai has not resigned from leadership of the Janata, an alliance formed by five factions to defeat Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the 1977 elections.

But most political commentators predicted that the Janata parliamentary group would elect a new leader and tipped Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram.

Ram, 71, has long been tipped as the man most likely to fulfil a dream of Mahatma Gandhi by becoming India's first Harijan prime minister.

In a bitter letter to Desai two days ago, he said a series of recent violent incidents had shaken the faith of minorities in the ability of the government to safeguard them.

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By government last year

Saudis loaned SR6 billion, minister says

JEDDAH, July 16 — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail says that SR5.8 billion has been lent to Saudi citizens through the Real Estate Development Fund and the Saudi Credit Bank.

The Real Estate Development Funds gives soft loans for the purchase of property for residence or for investment, or for building a house. The Saudi Credit Bank makes assistance available to people from low-income groups to pay for medical treatment, job training or setting up in business.

It also lends money to young men otherwise unable to pay bride-prices to their prospective wives' parents.

Sheikh Muhammad also said that last year the state spent SR800 million on subsidies of basic items of food. SR1.2 billion was lent to farmers and fishermen through the Ministry of Agriculture and Water and the Agricultural Credit Bank.

Speaking to "Al-Jazirah", he reiterated that the fundamental aim of the government's spending policies was to improve the living standards of the Saudi people, developing the qualities of their health, educational and social services.

More than 16 per cent of last year's budget had been spent on social welfare projects. Over SR7.4 billion had gone on health

projects alone, and more than SR2.8 billion had been spent on other social welfare projects in the last budget.

Nearly SR2 billion had been spent on education in direct assistance to students at institutes and universities in the Kingdom and abroad.

Third Plan strategy will be revealed

JEDDAH, July 16 — Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer will hold a press conference to explain the strategy of the Kingdom's third five-year development plan, which begins next year. "Al-Bilad" newspaper said Monday the conference was subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers.

It was reported Monday the Foreign Capital Investment Committee will meet in Riyadh Tuesday to consider 15 investment applications before submitting its recommendations to the Minister of Industry and Electricity for licenses.

It will meet under Dr. Fouad Al-Farsi, deputy minister of industry and electricity for industrial affairs.

It will be attended by representatives of the Ministries of Finance and National Economy, Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Planning and Agriculture and Water, as well as the Department of Zakat and Income.



RIOT CONTROL: Prince Naif, the interior minister, inspects riot control equipment during a visit to the Police Academy in Seoul.

Riyadh-Dammam time cut

Jiluwi dedicates E. Province train

DAMMAM, July 16, (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsin ibn Jiluwi dedicated Sunday the new train which will operate between Riyadh and Dammam, and the recreational complex for the Saudi General Rail Road Organization (SGRRO).

The ceremony was attended by Communications Minister Sheikh Hussein Mansouri and Faisal Shehail the organization's president.

Mansouri said the project includes extending the 565 kilometer rail road and building a

training center for 400 students. The station in Riyadh, of which 60 per cent has been completed, will store goods transported directly from ships after clearing customs.

The station will cut costs, by decreasing transport expenses and saving money for importers and traders. It has open storage areas, covered stores, customs offices, large cold stores, offices for ministry branches and a mosque.

Wagons designed for Saudi conditions have been ordered. The construction of a new housing complex for the railway emp-

loyees, of 65 villas, is under way. Prince Abdul Mohsen, Sheikh Hussein and Shehail took a short ride on the new train. It will cover the distance between Riyadh and Dammam in four hours at a speed of 150 kpm, two hours faster than now.

It has a warning device to wake up the driver and can stop automatically in 40 seconds. It has also a radio and is fully airconditioned.

Woman graduates in Wales

JEDDAH, July 16 — A Saudi woman, Darwisha Ahmad Qalail, has been awarded an M.B.B.S. degree by the University of Wales. She is the first Saudi woman to graduate in medicine from the university.

Diplomatic quarter to be Islamic

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Charity receives SR6.7 m

JEDDAH, July 16 (SPA) — The new Islamic Charitable Society has received another SR6.7 million in donations, bringing the total so far in cash and land to SR143.7 million.

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IDB head meets Bangladeshi

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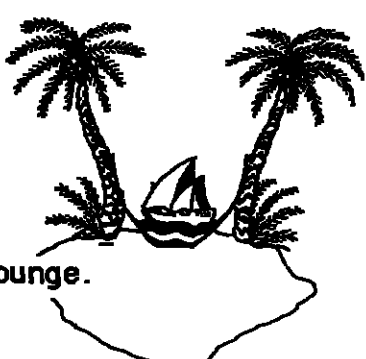
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MYSTERIES BEHIND YOUR TELEPHONE

The telephone is nowadays regarded as a natural commodity, taken for granted in the same way as electricity, water, cars, refrigerators, etc. It is no longer restricted to officials and business offices only. It is actually needed by all people as one of the fastest and most efficient communication media. And we are so used to its reliable and instant performance that any delay or malfunction makes us irritated.

And yet, however familiar the telephone has become, very few people know how it works, or what amount of planning and actions that responsible authorities have to perform before the subscribers can benefit from the advantages of the telephone. Let us tell you a little about this background, and also about the Kingdom's great Telephone Expansion Project which is presently being implemented.

Telephones are not like wireless radio transmitters. They have to be connected to all other telephones through a wide network of wires and cables and public telephone exchanges.

Telephones are not connected to the public electrical network. They have their own electricity supply from the public exchanges. This is why a telephone continues to be operational even if all other electrical appliances stop because of an electric breakdown in your house or in your area.

When you dial a number, your telephone transforms each figure into an electric impulse and the impulses of a whole number form a code that tells the automatic exchange (a) which telephone district you want, and (b) which subscriber in that district.

When you talk into your telephone, it is of course not the sound of your voice that is carried along the wires to the other end, but an electric current which is varied by your voice. The telephone at the other end transforms these

electrical variations back to sound, back to your speech.

Telephone exchanges cannot connect more calls through a telephone channel than there are lines available. If there are 1,200 lines between Jeddah



Water pipes? No, tubes for telephone cables buried in the streets. Each tube will hold a cable, and each cable contains about 2,000 lines. Such cables have to be buried in almost every street in the Kingdom.

and Riyadh and they all happen to be occupied by other telephone calls, then you cannot get through until at least one line is free again. So, when you hear the occupied signal, it may be that the other number is occupied, but it may also be that all lines to that district are occupied at the moment.

When you get the occupied signal, please wait a while before dialling the number again. Another advice is that you, as subscriber, tries to economize your use of the telephone by finishing your calls as soon as possible. It gives others the possibility to use the long distance lines for their equally important calls. If every subscriber would adhere to this request, the problem with fully occupied lines between communities would hardly exist at all.

Why can you not have your telephone today?

To expand a telephone system is a difficult and complex undertaking that requires a great deal of capacity, ability and time. The latter can some-

times be shortened, but not abolished.

A multitude of different operations and much hard work has to be accomplished before new telephones can be installed and connected. In principle, the expansion of a country's network can be divided in ten phases:

- (1) Basic planning in the form of a field survey of areas to be provided with telephone service, providing answers to questions like is it a rural or industrial area, or a city with intense business activities; how many inhabitants are there; what size of telephone service is needed in the near future; what development of the area is anticipated and how will this affect the telephone requirements?

- (2) Detailed planning resulting in charts that specifies the exchange capacity for each section of the area, what type of cables to use, what type of connections between

exchanges and to other communities, where the cables are to be buried in the ground and how the whole work is to be implemented in each section.

- (3) Manufacture and transportation of equipment and material from factories to work sites.

- (4) Construction of public exchange buildings.

- (5) Installation of equipment in the exchange buildings.

- (6) Installation of the cable and wire network in each area.

- (7) Connection of each exchange with all the other exchanges in the community.

- (8) Installation of the secondary network and the cabinets.

- (9) Extension of cables from the cabinets to the distribution points.

- (10) Extension of cables from distribution points to the subscribers' buildings and telephones.



For each 100-150 metres, new cable lengths are added. This is done in manholes (underground concrete chambers seen in the centre of the picture). About 12,000 manholes are required for the project. In each manhole thousands of telephone wires have to be made.

The execution of all these phases requires time, especially if the project covers many communities. In that case, a gradation between communities and their various sectors becomes unavoidable as a huge project cannot be completed in all sectors and all communities simultaneously. It means that you cannot have your telephone connected before the whole network has been installed all the way from the public exchange to your area of the community. And it means that some communities will have their network completed later than other communities.

The biggest telephone project in the world

The Kingdom's great Telephone Expansion Project (TEP), initiated and supervised by the Ministry of P.T.T., is implemented by a consortium consisting of the companies Bell of Canada, Philips of Holland and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden. TEP will add almost 500,000 new lines to the Kingdom's telephone network, distributed in 74 communities of which 55 will be connected to the network for the first time. The project was started in December 1977, and it will be completed 3.5 years later. The TEP is regarded as the biggest telephone project in the world. Never before has any nation increased its entire telephone network more than three times in such a short time (about 350% increase). Before the work on the project started there were 198,000 lines in the Kingdom. When the work is completed there will be about 700,000 lines.

The following data may give an indication as regards the scope of the project's implementation:

- About 14,000 kilometres of cable have to be buried in the ground.
- About 8,000 kilometres of trenches have to be dug, equivalent to about 8 times the distance between Riyadh and Jeddah.
- About 12,000 manholes (underground chambers) have to be constructed.
- About 8,000 people are involved in the execution of the project.
- About 50 million joints of cable pairs have to be made.

Against this background it may be understandable why all people who have subscribed for a

telephone has not yet been provided with one. The reason is, simply, that this big project has not been completed. It requires another 2 years, as from now, before the whole project has been carried out all over the Kingdom. However, considerable progress has been achieved to the benefit of the citizens. As a matter of fact, 38 communities have so far been connected to the new network, 1.5 years after the actual work on the project started. And from now on, telephones are being installed and connected every day, thereby decreasing the number of people waiting for the telephone.

The world's most modern telephone system

TEP will give the inhabitants of the Kingdom the most modern and advanced telephone system in the world — the Stored Program Control (SPC) standard which is a fully computer controlled system. This applies not only to the new equipment being installed, but also to the old equipment which is being modernized and upgraded to the same electronic standard. The Kingdom will be the first country in the world with a nation-wide system of this kind.

The fact that the exchanges are computer controlled makes a range of subscriber services possible in the future, such as — new electronic telephone



The new electronic telephone with push-buttons which will be available for the Kingdom's telephone subscribers.



Absolute accuracy is required for the installation of the new electronic and computer-controlled exchanges. They will provide the subscribers a range of new telephone services.

instruments with push buttons which will speed dialling; — faster connection, estimated to 1/3rd of the time needed in the previous system; — abbreviated number codes (dial a few figures instead of perhaps 12 to relations you usually call frequently); — wake-up service and time announcement; — transfer of incoming calls to another number when you so order; — direct national and international dialling; — detection and location of faults automatically by control centres which will expedite the repair operations.

Training of Saudis

The contract between the Ministry of P.T.T. and the consortium of companies implementing the project also provides for an extensive training of Saudi technicians and engineers, in theory and in practice, within and outside the Kingdom, in all management aspects as well as for the operation and maintenance of the new telephone system. It is anticipated that a thousand Saudi citizens will be well trained in these fields by the end of the project.

Naif meets Korean president

SEOUL, July 16 (R) — Interior Minister Prince Naif Monday held talks with South Korean President Park Chung Hee on increased cooperation.

The presidential office said the president conferred the order of distinguished diplomatic service merit, Kwankwa, on Prince Naif and gave a luncheon in his honor later.

The prince arrived here last Thursday for a six-day visit as guest of Home Minister Koo Ja Choon and had since met Korean government leaders, including Prime Minister Choi Kyu Hah and Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin.

Korea University here awarded him an honorary doctorate in law earlier Monday.

The Saudi embassy gave a dinner and reception in honor of Prince Naif and his delegation in the Shela Hotel in Seoul Monday.

Present at the party were Korean Prime Minister Choi Kyu Hah, Foreign Minister Park Kong Jim, the interior minister, a number of Korean ministers and senior officials and members of the Arab, Islamic and international diplomatic corps.

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JEDDAH, July 16 (SPA) — Islamic Development Bank President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, conferred Monday with Bangladeshi Finance Minister Dr. Mirza Nur AJ-Huda on projects financed by the bank in Bangladesh.

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JOINT VENTURE
Riyadh

Arab leader's house searched

Five executed for mosque attack in Iran

TEHRAN, July 16 (Agencies) — Two more people were executed Monday in the gulf port of Khoramshahr for their part in a grenade attack on a mosque in which seven people were killed and 60 injured, the official radio said.

This brought to five the number of those executed after Sunday's attack, which was attributed to Iranian Arabs seeking self-rule in the Khuzestan.

And the five executions brought to 320 the number of people put to death by revolutionary courts since February.

The grenade was thrown into a funeral for a revolutionary guard killed last week.

Some 37 people were killed in fighting last month in Khuzestan between Arabs and revolutionary guards.

The blast was said to have provoked a violent attack by Islamic revolutionary guards on the home of Arab leader Sheikh Taher Al-Shobeir Khaghani.

Some 300 guards stormed his home and a nearby religious school. At least two people were killed.

After the gunfire, revolutionary guards surrounded the house and finally gained entry. They moved Sheikh Taher and his family to a mosque next door.

After searching his house, the guards reported they had found a number of Kalashnikov automatic rifles and several hand grenades.

Later Sunday evening, Khaghani and his family were allowed back into their house, but the revolutionary guards gave them access to only one room, keeping the rest of the house locked.

Two of the men executed for the mosque bombing had Arab surnames. Khaghani's brother, Sheikh Izza Khaghani, said revolutionary guards looted the home of the 72-year-old Arab spiritual leader.

He said the guards set up machine guns in a roof overlook-

ing his brother's home.

He had no idea where his brother was now.

Governor Muhammad Alavi said that he was resigning as governor of Khoramshahr, blaming the violence in the city on what he called the intervention of irresponsible latecomers to the Iranian revolution.

He indirectly criticised the government when he said, "Since the government has not been able to present a definite policy, my further service to the revolution is not possible."

"I have warned that the danger in Khuzestan is threatening the

Senior Iranian threatens to revive Bahrain claim

TEHRAN, July 16 (R) — One of Iran's senior clerical figures was quoted Monday as saying that Iran would renew its claim to Bahrain unless the ruler stopped oppressing his people.

Ayatollah Sadegh Rouhani said in an interview published in local papers here that 12 Shi'ite religious leaders in Bahrain had three days ago submitted proposals to

Commandos say blasts in Jaffa killed Israelis

DAMASCUS, July 16 (R) — Palestinian commandos said Sunday night they killed and wounded a number of Israelis early Sunday with time bombs in a Jaffa street.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said the bombs were planted at the entrance of the Israeli security forces office and damaged the building and cars parked outside.

Wafa said another time bomb exploded Saturday in Nabulus, on the West Bank, killing a bomb disposal expert and wounding an unspecified number of Israeli soldiers.

revolution."

Iran's navy chief, Rear-Admiral Ahmad Madani, who is governor of Khuzestan, was on his way to the town from the provincial capital of Ahwaz.

Alavi called on Ayatollah Khomeini, to support Admiral Madani "with all his might and power."

Kurdistan
In troubled Kurdistan, where Kurds Sunday took control of the border town of Marivan after a battle with revolutionary guards in which at least 22 died, government forces were standing by behind barricades at the main

Sanandaj airport.

The 100 airborne guards were flown in Monday to restore order.

Iran and Iraq, both with large Kurdish populations announced Sunday an end to propaganda campaigns against each other.

The agreement was reached Sunday between Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and Iraq's new ambassador to Tehran, Naad Hosein Alyamerali.

"A realistic approach to diplomacy should not be based on reports by foreign newspapers, which are generally unfavorable towards Iran's revolution. We have had long and friendly relations with Iraq and we shall pursue the same relations in the future."

The Iraqi ambassador was quoted by television as saying the two countries "are trying to solve present problems in our relations, on the basis of the good intentions of the Iranian government."

Relations between the two states started to deteriorate last month after Iraqi planes bombed the border. Iraq's Kurds have been fighting a protracted war for autonomy and guerrilla hideouts close to the Iranian border are frequently attacked by Iraqi planes. Iraq apologized for the air strikes saying these were carried out in error.

At the same time senior Iranian officials launched an anti-Iraqi campaign, accusing the Iraqi government of smuggling weapons across the border to arm Arabs in Khuzestan.

Flogging Protest
About 2,000 people protesting against the public flogging of five men for drinking, stoned the homes of two clergymen and injured a local official in north-western Iran, a Tehran newspaper reported Monday.

He also attacked Libya, saying that Col. Muammar Qaddafi had wanted to visit Iran to give the world the impression that he too had a role in the Iranian revolution.



Sadat to ask OAU aid for buffer force in Sinai

ALEXANDRIA, July 16 (R) — President Anwar Sadat left Monday for Monrovia to attend the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The semi-official newspaper "Al-Ahram" said he will try to persuade African leaders to form a pan-African peace-keeping force to replace the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Sinai.

The UNEF mandate expires on July 26 and the Soviet Union is expected to veto its renewal in the Security Council.

The Soviet Union, along with most of the Arab states, objects to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

President Sadat is scheduled to address the OAU summit on Wednesday. He will also hold meetings with several delegation leaders.

The dangers faced by U.N. troops were highlighted when a Fijian soldier serving with UNIFIL in South Lebanon was killed Monday.

UNIFIL identified the dead man as Pvt. Keveneli Wainibitu. Fijian authorities had been notified.

Wainibitu was shot by "armed civilians" near the Fijian position 10 kilometers east of Tyre UNIFIL said.

U.N. authorities were investigating the shooting. "We don't know if this was a political or military shooting," an official said. "It could be something personal."

Wainibitu was the 27th UNIFIL soldier killed since the multinational force entered the buffer area after Israel's invasion of South Lebanon in the spring of 1978.

July 14

Addis troops attacked Eritreans on 3 fronts

NAKFA, Eritrea, July 16 (R) — Soviet-backed Ethiopian troops two days ago launched a major offensive on three fronts against secessionist guerrillas.

About 50,000 Ethiopian troops, supported by heavy artillery and MiG 23 planes, took part in a dawn assault on guerrilla positions in the northern province of Eritrea.

In the biggest attack, 30,000 Ethiopian soldiers tried to drive inland from the Red Sea coast on the guerrilla-held town of Nakfa.

But guerrillas of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), one of the two major groups fighting for independence from Ethiopia, drove back two assaults.

The EPLF said its forces counterattacked, capturing Ethiopian trenches and a tank.

Morale among the guerrilla leaders was high. "We are sure they will fail," the EPLF said.

Eritrea has a 1,000 kilometers (600 mile) coastline with the Red Sea and is of crucial importance to the balance of power in the Horn of Africa.

The Ethiopian government last

year launched a major offensive which drove the Eritreans out of their cities in the province.

But they still claim control of most of the countryside and say they have recovered from the shock of last year's defeats.

The attack July 14 was seen as an attempt to break a five-month stalemate in the 18-year-old war.

The EPLF has succeeded in tying down Ethiopian troops and has carried out guerrilla raids behind Ethiopian lines.

Begin's party would lose now, Labor poll says

TEL AVIV, July 16 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud Party would lose if Israel held an election now, according to a poll commissioned by the Labor Party and published Monday.

The poll estimated that Labor would increase its Knesset seats from 32 to 48 while Likud would drop from 45 to between 38.

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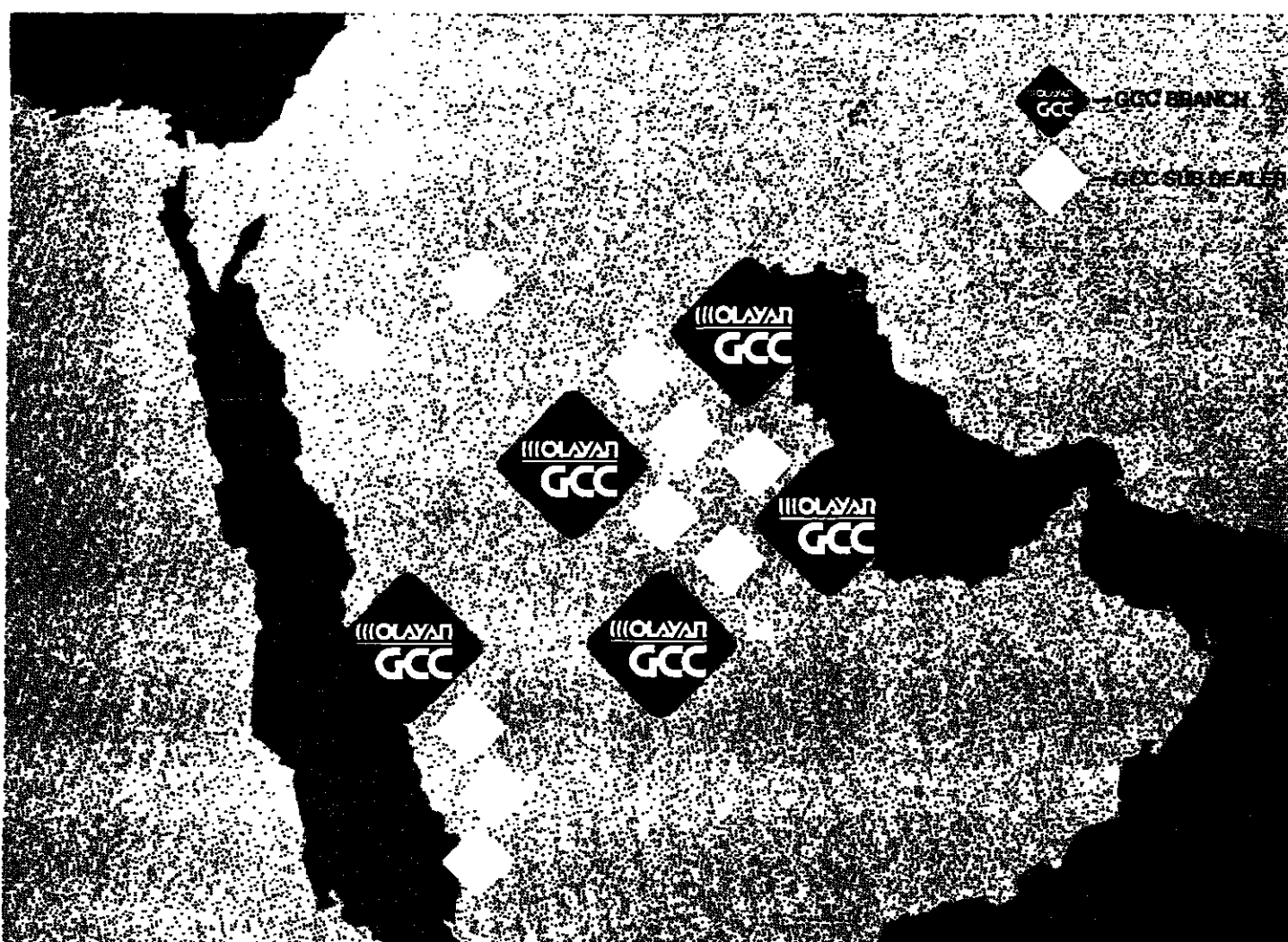
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Somoza may resign today, government sources report

MANAGUA, July 16 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza has dismissed his top army officers and may leave the country by Tuesday, according to a reliable government source.

The source, asking not to be identified, could give no reason for the dismissals. Sandinista rebels have vowed to kill officers they judge to be criminals, and the move was seen as a possible attempt to avert executions.

The action may also be part of a concession to foreign inter-

mediaries between Somoza and the rebels.

About 100 officers were reported dismissed.

Another government source, also asking anonymity, said Somoza at times appears to have made up his mind to resign and at others seems determined to continue the fight against the guerrillas.

Somoza's intelligence service remained active over the weekend, rounding up young men in the capital in an attempt to find

guerrillas. Reporters saw about a half dozen soldiers lead five bound and blindfolded youths in to a pickup truck in a residential area and take them away to an army post in the capital.

Blindfolded young men with their hands tied have been found shot, with their bodies dumped in northern Managua.

Many Managua residents are concerned that if Somoza resigns the armed forces will evaporate and there may be widespread looting and other disorders.

The National Guard is Nicaragua's combined police and military force, but has been engaged exclusively in fighting the guerrillas since April.

So far there has been no indication of whether the Sandinistas would move into the city immediately upon Somoza's departure. Automatic weapons fire was heard Sunday night in several parts of the capital.

High-level government employees and business associates of Somoza staying in the Intercontinental Hotel appeared calm and not making any special preparations to leave hurriedly.

But it was learned that several important government officials have already left the country, including the directors of the Central Bank, the Home Loan Bank, the Social Security Administration and the Water Works. The reports came from reliable sources who asked to remain anonymous.

It was learned that Somoza met Sunday night with his top advisers at his fortified bunker near the Intercontinental Hotel. He said last week that he would advise his associates beforehand if he intended to resign.

The source indicated that whether Somoza leaves in the next two days depends "upon the conditions" being negotiated in San Jose, Costa Rica, where representatives of a rebel-backed provisional government have been negotiating a transfer of power with American governments.

In Costa Rica, a Sandinista guerrilla source said Sunday the United States is on the verge of recognizing a rebel-appointed five-member junta as the new government of Nicaragua.



Gen. Somoza

U.S. rolls up sleeves for new law

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — Loosen your collar and roll up your sleeves, the temperature is going up on Monday.

President Jimmy Carter has imposed rules, approved by Congress, requiring that the air conditioning in commercial buildings be set no lower than 78 degrees Fahrenheit (26 Celsius) starting Monday.

This is expected to save up to 400,000 barrels of oil a day in 5 million buildings across the country.

But offices may be slightly warmer than the mandatory 78 degrees. Most thermostats cool slightly below their settings, then shut off and allow the room to warm above the setting.

The rule, to remain in effect for nine months, also provides that winter heating cannot exceed 65 degrees (18 Celsius) and that water cannot exceed 40 Celsius except where required by health.

Congress will suffer through the higher temperatures, also.

Temperatures in the Capitol have been roughly 78 degrees already but its complex cooling system warms some areas more than others. The House and Senate chambers are reported to be among the most uncomfortable places in town with temperatures well into the 80s.

The House has relaxed its rule requiring reporters to wear coats and ties in the press gallery and the Senate is considering similar action.

NASA limping 10 years after 'giant leap'

WASHINGTON, July 16 (R) — Ten years after the first Moon walk, the U.S. space budget has been heavily cut and scientists in a decade of studying Moon rocks have still not come up with basic answers about the origin of the Earth's offshore island.

Cmdr. Neil Armstrong, the first man to step on the Moon, says he is disappointed by the pace of his country's space exploration. The man who spoke of a "giant leap for mankind" when he stepped from his Moon lander 10 years ago, told a recent press conference, "The number of new projects approved has been disappointing to many of us. We had a lot of ideas but we were able to get only a few started."

One question has been resolved — the identity of the "man in the Moon."

Dr. Bevan French, the man in charge of the 2,000 samples of moon rock and dust brought back from several Apollo Moon landings, says the dark spots which form the "man's" facial features are basalt lava, like the volcanic outflows on the island of Hawaii.

NASA says its budget has been cut, possibly to a third given the slide in the value of the dollar, since the height of the Apollo program in the mid-sixties.

But they say the money is being spent for more practical projects including forthcoming shuttle flights to inner space and unmanned satellite flights to some of the remotest planets of the solar system.

In the next decade the shuttle,

S. Korea may free prisoners

SEOUL, July 16 (AP) — The South Korean government of President Park Chung-hee is expected to parole about 80 political prisoners Tuesday on the occasion of the nation's Constitution Day, informed sources reported Monday.

This would be one of the largest groups of political prisoners freed by the government in recent years.

Among those to be freed would be the Reverends Park Hyung-kyoo and Yoon Ban-ung, both Presbyterian pastors serving five-year terms for anti-government activities.

Cuts in budget limit options

carrying men and equipment aloft and returning to Earth like a plane will begin to open "highways" into space.

To mark the tenth anniversary ceremonies of the first Apollo landing, Armstrong, 48, and his two colleagues, Edwin ("Buzz") Aldrin, 49, and Michael Collins, 48, will gather in Washington on July 20 for ceremonies. They set off for the Moon exactly 10 years ago July 16.

They will go to the White House to meet President Carter. Ten years ago Armstrong and Aldrin listened on the Moon to a congratulatory message from President Richard Nixon.

Armstrong told a recent press conference one of the most impressive things about his Moon mission was gazing back at Earth and seeing how very small and fragile it looked. He said he held up his thumb and blotted the earth entirely from view.

Armstrong, a professor of aerospace engineering at the University of Cincinnati bought a farm in nearby Lebanon, Ohio, as a retreat from the limelight. "I thought it would be a good experience for my sons during their formative years."

Aldrin suffered the most from the pressures of instant fame. He had a nervous breakdown and, on his own admission, came close to being an alcoholic. He is now president of an aerospace consulting firm in Los Angeles.

Michael Collins, who stayed in the Apollo orbiter while his two colleagues walked on the Moon below, has withdrawn so far from his astronaut career that he does not even like to be called an "astronaut," his friends say.

He is director of Washington's popular Air and Space Museum.

The ambitious Apollo program, which cost \$ 25 billion, included 10 experimental flights before the first Moon landing and six more visits to the Moon after that. The last three teams of astronauts took along Moon rovers to drive around the Moon's surface.

The 400 kilograms of Moon rock brought back to Earth are kept in the Johnson Space Center at Houston, Texas, and scientists expect to be studying them for years to come.

Years of poring over the rocks have still not solved the basic

enigma about the Moon — whether it split off from the Earth, whether it was formed from drifting space matter at the same time as the Earth or whether it was a formed planetary body which became a captive of Earth's gravity.

But Dr. French says these long standing hypotheses are now being argued in a much more knowledgeable fashion as a result of the study of the Moon Rocks.

"What we have learned is that the Moon is very old," he says. "We have some Moon rocks that go back four and a half billion years which is when we think the solar system and its various planets were formed."

"Since then the Earth has gone on regularly recycling its rocks.

The youngest Moon rocks are older than any rocks on Earth. "The roots of the Earth are on the Moon", he says. "It is a sort of cosmic King Tut's tomb."

Dr. French says the rocks show the Moon formed at the same time as Earth then melted to a depth of 400 kilometers. Meteorites bombarded it. Then came a period of internal activity with volcanic eruptions putting dark patches on its light crystalline rock surface.

"Since three billion years ago the Moon has been quiet and virtually dead," he says.

The lunar experiments measuring quakes and meteorite impacts as well as the contents of the solar winds stopped in 1977 when the reception of this data was ended as a cost cutting measure.

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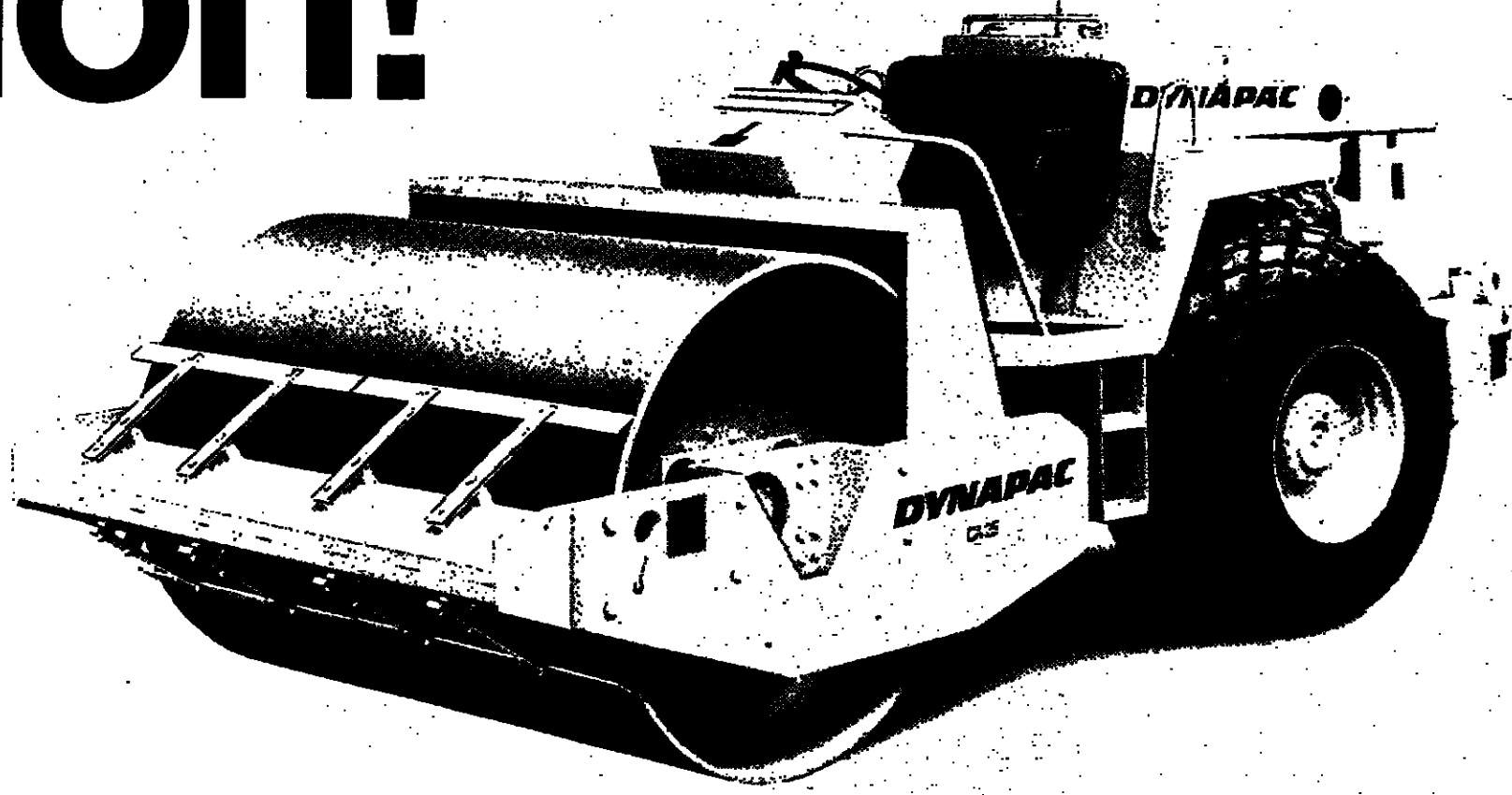
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Mugabe versus Nkomo

Rhodesian guerrillas reportedly locked in bitter power struggle

SALISBURY, July 16 (AP)—Feuds between black armies fighting for control of Zimbabwe Rhodesia have increased recently, with undisclosed number of guerrillas killed, a Salisbury newspaper reported Monday.

Citing interviews with unidentified captured guerrillas and documents seized from insurgents by government troops, the daily "Independent Herald" said government forces believe recent clashes reflect "a considerable escalation of the long-simmering feud" between the Zambia-based Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union in Mozambique.

A Tanzania-trained instructor of Robert Mugabe's Zanu army

was quoted as saying the rival guerrillas "will never be our friends. They are enemies just as the Security Forces are our enemies."

Occasional clashes between ZANU and ZAPU forces have been officially reported, and independently substantiated, in 6½ years of war. The latest reports, unverified independently, were contained in a report to "The Herald" from its sister newspaper, "The Chronicle," in the southern city of Bulawayo.

All efforts to merge the two armies—ideologically and ethnically different—have failed. Many guerrillas of either side have reportedly been slain in fighting in training camps in neighboring

African countries.

And ZANU, with some 10,000 insurgents inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia, has long criticized its rival for holding back the bulk of its forces in Zambia and Angola and committing only some 2,000 into the embattled territory.

Monday's report said ZANU field commanders are under orders to "eliminate Mugabe's guerrillas. They have been told to cut the main north-south railroad through western Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a move evidently designed to disrupt trade from Zambia and President Kenneth Kaunda, who supports only Nkomo. Mugabe's main backer, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, a guerrilla veteran of the Portuguese colonial war, has provided ZANU with specialists in more sophisticated weaponry, the papers said.

A notebook found on a slain ZANU sector commander is reported to have recorded May 16 as the day this year when his group was reinforced with 48 new men, including 33 Mozambique soldiers.

Documents purporting to have been captured from ZANU guerrillas also spoke of numerous clashes with both Security Forces and ZAPU forces, causing heavy losses.

They also suggested that Matabeleland tribal reserves, traditional sanctuaries for Nkomo's men, most of whom come from that province, "now have stronger (ZANU) presence."

And some documents indicate that local villagers are resisting the incursions into their reserves by ZANU, whose guerrillas traditionally come from other parts of the territory.

One ZANU document, according to the newspaper, notes that villagers sympathetic to Nkomo tried to get visiting ZANU guerrillas drunk with native beer before calling in ZAPU guerrillas to attack them.

Another villager, apparently loyal to Nkomo, twice led ZAPU guerrillas to rival base camps where ambushes were mounted. The informer, a document reportedly says, was bound and killed as a traitor.



Robert Mugabe



Joshua Nkomo

Lethal poison washed into sea off Mozambique

JOHANNESBURG, July 16 (AP)—South African police said 123 pounds of deadly poisonous sodium cyanide missing since Thursday may be ashore in the Indian Ocean near the Mozambique port of Beira, a Johannesburg newspaper reported Monday.

"The Rand Daily Mail" quoted Lt. Gen. J.S. Kleinhaus as saying the almond-smelling substance had been washed into the sea after the hold of the ship carrying it had been cleaned out en route to Beira.

Dr. George Braach, a marine biologist, said the poison "would be diluted so quickly that it would have very little effect."

European assembly to open this week

STRASBOURG, France, July 16 (Agencies)—The European Parliament, elected by 180 million voters from the Nine Common Market countries in June, meets for the first time this week.

Although to many Europeans the Parliament looks like a bore, it is already showing signs of life with a close race for the presidency between France's grande dame of politics Simone Veil and veteran Italian Socialist Mario Zagari.

Elected June 10 by 60 per cent of 180 million voters in the Nine, the Parliament is a step toward a goal set as far back as Charlemagne, a united Europe.

And it has come about less than 40 years after Europe lay in ruins, broken by Adolf Hitler.

The Parliament is also a reflection of how diverse, even bitterly divided, Western Europe still is. It operates in six languages with simultaneous translation of all proceedings.

Some candidates have been elected on promises to work for broadening its powers. Others got in by promising to do just the opposite.

The fact that 40 per cent of Europeans did not bother to vote indicates that a large segment of the continent does not care either way.

The largest bloc around the horseshoe-shaped floor of the Parliament is the Socialists with 111 delegates. But they are outweighed by the center and right. Christian Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals command 210 seats.

Then there are 44 Communists, 21 rightist "European Progressive Democrats" and a sprinkling of 24 independents elected on platform ranging from proletarian revolution to near-fascism.

The parliament has extremely limited power. It has authority over the Nine's \$ 21-million budget and it can dismiss the EEC Commission which oversees Common Market policy.

But it cannot bring down a national government.

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(C-2-79)

Hanoi refugees marooned on remote deserted isles

HONG KONG, July 16 (AP)—More than 30,000 Vietnamese refugees face a desolate future on the Indonesian Anambas Islands, where dozens have died of malnutrition and many others have been cheated by corrupt officials, "The Asian Wall Street Journal" reported Monday.

An article in the newspaper published in Hong Kong, said the Anambas refugees represent roughly 70 per cent of the total Indochinese refugee population in Indonesia, most of which is made up of boat people who have been refused permission to land in Malaysia.

The anambas are located about 150 miles east of Malaysia but their remoteness has made life there somewhat of a mixed blessing for the refugees.

"On the positive side," the newspaper said, "they are all being given first asylum, contrary to declared Indonesia policy. United Nations and other refugee officials say thousands would almost certainly die of hunger and thirst if they were refused entry to these islands after being rejected by Malaysia."

"However, the inaccessibility of the place means that most of the refugees remain here for at least a year, some for perhaps two or three years."

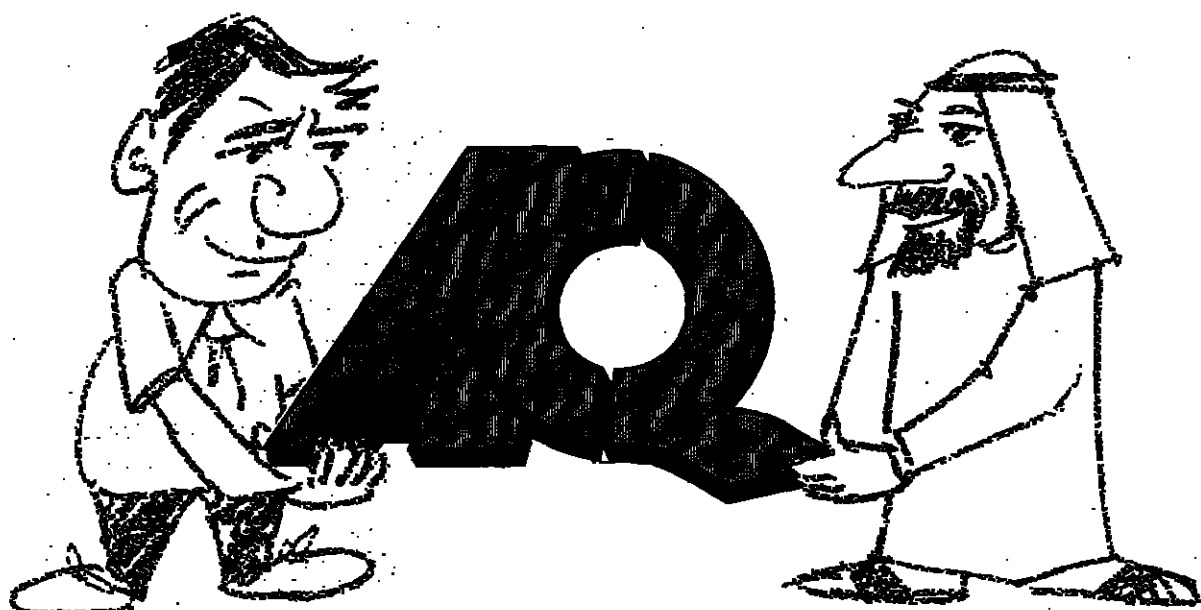
"And the provision of food and medicine, difficult logistically and costly, won't get easier. Malnutrition is a problem and dozens of people, mostly babies and young children, have died."

"Exploitation already is in full swing, with the refugees paying police, government officials and other locals for many services, many of doubtful legality. In the most blatant cases, refugees claim they are being charged for food purchased for them by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)."

One UNHCR official explained that the presence of the refugees also has had an adverse impact on island life, boosting the cost of living there, the newspaper reported. As an example, the newspaper said one islander estimated that the price for four two pound fish which once cost 16 U.S. cents now costs ten times more.

The newspaper quoted Eric Morris, acting Indonesian representative of UNHCR, as saying it would be in everyone's interest to relocate the Anambas refugees as soon as possible.

UNHCR would like them shifted to Galang, an island south of Singapore, where Indonesia is building its first asylum camp and processing center for Vietnamese refugees.



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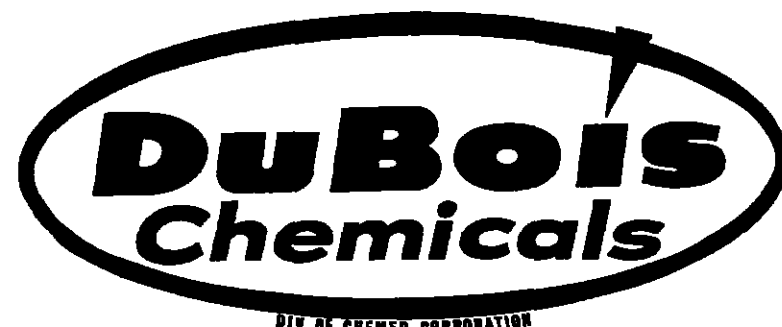
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War in Afghanistan settles into stalemate

By Peter Niesewand

ISLAMABAD — After the failure of the Afghan guerrillas to capture the important garrison town of Jalalabad, the war in Afghanistan has settled once again into the uneasy rhythm of attrition.

Bands of Muslim rebels are now striking sporadically at military convoys and patrols, and some small garrisons are reported to have been cut off and are being resupplied by helicopter.

Intelligence sources report that the situation in Paktia is still critical for the revolutionary regime of Nur Muhammad Taraki, and rebel groups claim to have surrounded the town of Kunar, although no major actions have so far been reported there.

The big set-piece battles — the fight for Afghanistan's second city, Herat, earlier this year, and recently the thrust to take Jalalabad and cut the main road to the Khyber Pass border — are over for the time being. They have been costly to both sides.

Sources say that at the start of the attack to take Jalalabad last month about 10,000 armed Muslim rebels left the Peshawar region in Pakistan and crossed the border.

However, the rebels are understood to have launched their action with insufficient ammunition, and were also slowed down by the fact that some big and early losses included a number of their commanders. Later, they ran short of food.

No casualty estimates are available for the battle, beyond the understanding that they were very high. Afghan security forces, faced with an assault of this sort, tend to react massively.

Near Jalalabad, air force planes bombed guerrilla positions with napalm, and launched rocket strikes. The rebels got no nearer than five miles north and east of the town, before abandoning their week-long offensive and fleeing.

However, more than a year of guerrilla war — together with purges launched by the Taraki regime itself — have also taken a heavy toll of the Afghan security forces. A new recruitment campaign is under way, and many of those being drafted into the army are very young men.

The Afghan army's morale is reported to be low, and there is a shortage of experienced non-commissioned officers and field grade officers. Desertions are continuing, but not all of the defectors reaching Pakistan join one of the numerous rebel groups to fight on the other side.

A man who walks across the border — sometimes with two or three rifles — can sell his arms and ammunition on the black market and be set up for life. Even a Pakistani copy of a Klashnikov rifle has gone from \$1,200 to \$2,500 in six months.

This expansion of the arms market here makes it apparent that the guerrillas are not being supplied with large amounts of weapons by the Chinese or anyone else. Instead, they obtain their arms of war in the tribal areas, either on the black market or from one of the many Pakistani factories specializing in copying the weapons of other nations. It is perfectly possible for anyone to walk into a shop in a tribal area, and buy hand grenades, rocket launchers and rifles off the shelf. All that is needed is money.

Attempts by the Pakistani government to crack down on this trade have resulted only in a further increase in prices. — (Guardian)



Uganda war cost Tanzania more than lives

By Peter Griffiths

DAR ES SALAAM — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere goes to this week's African summit in Liberia not as the jubilant victor of the Uganda war but as a victim weighed down by economic and political burdens.

He faces attack in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), notably by its outgoing Chairman Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, over his prosecution of the war and the continued presence of Tanzanian troops on Ugandan soil.

The embarrassing affair of former Ugandan President Yusufu Lule, who spent two weeks as an unwilling guest in Nyerere's state house, has hardly faded

from the headlines.

Finally, it has been revealed that this 17-year-old socialist state is facing economic collapse, partly as a result of its military campaign to oust Idi Amin.

Nine Western nations have been sent a confidential appeal by Nyerere for \$375 million, without which he said production would plummet still further, starved of raw materials, and unemployment would spiral.

The document paints a picture of the economy so grim that economists here have voiced doubts over the figures and diplomats are pressing for more information.

It confirms that Tanzania would have

been worse off in any case this year because of declining production in just about everything except tea, a falling price for exports, the rising cost of oil and the worst monsoon flooding in a decade.

In 1977 Tanzania had a balance of payments surplus of \$155 million. By last year that had plunged to an overall \$280 million deficit.

Without the war, the document said, this could probably have been corrected under normal standby facilities.

A group of bankers in Dar Es Salaam holding negotiations with the Ministry of Finance but the response from donors to the scheme was also not enthusiastic. — (R)

THE TURKISH AFTERMATH

Now that the occupation of the Egyptian embassy in Ankara has ended peacefully, it is of utmost importance to settle its aftermath. For the PLO and the Turkish government, the end has been a happy one; for the Egyptian government, the embassy siege is being used as an excuse to unleash another wave of popular resentment against the Palestinians in a way that casts serious doubts about the intentions of the Sadat regime.

The Turkish government, the party which is best informed about the whole Ankara affair, has absolved the PLO of any responsibility and in fact praised it for its important role in ending the siege without bloodshed. The Arabs do not need a good conduct certificate from the Turkish government to know that the PLO is innocent but the Turkish position has nevertheless closed the door in the face of any attempt to hold the PLO responsible.

Still the Egyptian government, which is better informed than Turkey about the innermost secrets of the PLO, blames the Palestinians in general for the attack. This has lent weight in some Arab circles to the suspicion that the Egyptian government is desperately searching for a pretext to walk out of the talks with Israel on Palestinian rights, or to justify its failure to realize any of these rights. Opponents of President Sadat in the Arab world have often contended that the Egyptian president wants to move from a peace treaty with Israel into an unwritten alliance with the Begin government against his Arab adversaries. The official reaction in Cairo to the embassy affair has made them more convinced than ever of the secret intentions of the Sadat government.

Sadat's opponents point out that the PLO has suffered as much, perhaps more, than any other Arab party, from the dissident elements who are in the pay of certain Arab states. The just-concluded Abu Nidal affair is a case in point. The dissident group which occupied the Egyptian embassy in Ankara has again done more harm to the image of the PLO than to any other party. If the Egyptian government had been more honest and courageous, it could have quickly pointed out the real culprits instead of driving a deeper wedge between the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples.

But the reaction of the Sadat government is better understood if seen in the light of the Alexandria talks with Israel to make any headway. President Sadat, who has had further talks with Menahem Begin, may have already come to the conclusion that he cannot make the Israeli prime minister budge one inch from his position on Palestinian rights, and since he (President Sadat) is unable to change the course of events with Israel, he may have found the embassy affair a ready-made excuse to be used in breaking relations with the Palestinians.

Unfortunately for the PLO, it cannot reciprocate President Sadat's treatment of its leaders. It must try to reach the Egyptian people to explain the real facts of the embassy affair and of relations with Egypt in general. Admittedly, this is easier said than done but there is no other way.

Letter to the Editor

Your editorial on the outbursts of Israeli cabinet (11th July issue) concerning Mr. Arafat's visit to Vienna was timely and fully justified.

It is really strange that Israel, which has stepped into the Nazi shoes itself accuses an innocent, crushed and suppressed organization such as the PLO. The Israelis are the usurpers, the worst murderers, that history has known, and they are living on borrowed time. With the help of America the Israelis daily commit insane acts of raining bombs on innocent and unarmed Palestinians, who have been uprooted from their hearths and homes. It is time America and Western nations realize their mistake and stop supporting an Israel which cannot live very long. Israel and its master murderer Begin — including the Israeli Knesset — should not poke their dirty nose in others' internal matters, as has rightly been proclaimed by Kreisky. By interfering in other countries' internal matters, the Israelis have gone too far, and should be taught a lesson to limit their thinking within the boundary of Tel Aviv.

The PLO is a just, rightful and legitimate organization, which is striving to regain its lost land usurped by the occupiers.

It is now the duty of every Arab government to raise a hell of cry and protest when Begin makes any trip to Europe, America or any other country in the world, because a man who has drenched his hands with innocent Palestinian blood should be abhorred and treated as a murderer and not as a statesman.

America so far has not learned its lesson of supporting Israel. Such policy is costing America billions of dollars. The inflation, the long lines of motorists, the energy crisis, are all the result of American policy for supporting an unlawful and illegally existing country like Israel. In fact, Israel has no right to exist on the surface of this earth.

If you concentrate a little you will perceive that all the critical problems which are engulfing this world of ours are the direct or indirect result of creating Israel and then supporting it.

Jamal Ahmed
P.O. Box 2227 Riyadh

NAACP's Hooks pushes for new directions in civil rights

By Austin Scott

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — One by one, well-known black leaders came before the microphones to decry the current mood of white America. "A climate much more treacherous than we dealt with in the '60s or before," one said. "We are now dealing with a covert racism... in corporate America, job opportunities and promotions are slowly drying up."

"A spirit of meanness is sweeping this nation," another said. "We will not yield the public forum even if our tongues become parched, and our fingers weary from writing about the second-class condition of black citizens because of color discrimination."

For two years, now, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been searching for new and more effective ways to counter the climate that the speakers described at the organization's recent convention here.

The methods it has settled on appear to encourage evolutionary change, rather than revolutionary reform, which is what some delegates to its conventions were demanding a decade ago.

In fact, this year's 70th annual gathering was tame compared to some of its predecessors.

This year, there was nothing approaching the passionate urgency delegates felt in 1967, when beliefs over specific issues were so hotly debated that supporters of the NAACP leadership pushed through an unusual vote accepting the entire resolutions committee report without debate.

Similarly, there was no intense battle over the direction of the NAACP, as there was in 1968. In that year, Atlantic City police were called onto the convention floor to break up demonstrations, and a group of delegates committed to closer ties with black power groups walked out in protest.

Last year's convention in Portland, Ore., was tame, too.

Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP's 54-year-old executive director, likes to call it the "largest, most effective, most respected, most loved, most hated, most feared, most revered civil rights organization."

Such wording gives some idea of how difficult it is to change the course of the group, an unwieldy, mostly volunteer collection of 450,000 dues-paying members in more than 1,700 branches. The latter frequently have very poor communications with

each other and with the NAACP's National Office in New York City.

But since Hooks became executive director two years ago, he has concentrated on pushing the NAACP into a great, lumbering turnaround.

The organization was stagnating in the waning years of former Executive Director Roy Wilkins' administration. Its membership was dropping. There were complaints that its program was increasingly irrelevant and its leaders out of touch as the median age of its 64-person board of directors grew to over 65.

However, top NAACP officials here said that they are generally satisfied with the direction of Hooks' turnaround. They emphasize that change comes slowly to this 70-year-old organization, which has outlasted all civil rights groups. It may be two more years or even longer, they say, before the fruits of change are clearly visible.

In the meantime, the effects can be seen in bits and pieces here and there.

Membership is climbing, and has increased 50,000 in the last year. The National Office is soliciting help from black economists, fund raisers and experts on a variety of issues to help it collect money and formulate policy in a variety of areas.

There has been a large turnover among the paid staff in the National Office. Hooks has hired eight new department heads, three of whom are under 35.

The number of college chapters has doubled to 100, and Hooks said he wants to expand the number of prison chapters — there are now 12 — if he can find the money.

Young people — the NAACP defines anyone under 25 as a youth member and sets out a whole program of separate activities for them — are bringing new issues to the organization.

Georgia State Sen. Julian Bond, president of the large and very active Atlanta chapter, thinks the best thing Hooks has done is give the NAACP "the image once again of a vibrant, youthful organization."

That image, Bond said, is attracting to the Atlanta branch "young black professionals that we never got before." As they come in, looking for projects in which to become active, Bond said, he is able to expand his branch's activities.

He has been able, because more members bring in more income from dues, to have as many as 30 paid staff members, an extraordinary number for the NAACP, where most branches operate with

volunteers only.

Hooks is a man who never seems to be still. He logged more than 200,000 air miles last year, making two or three speeches a week, and has far more requests for speaking appearances than he can meet. He is particularly popular with college students.

Wherever he goes, he is always ready with a comment on the latest news events. A walk with him is a steady series of interruptions, as he pays homage to an elderly woman here, encourages a young person there, stops to plan a bit of strategy somewhere else. And his speech is laced with the pungent metaphors and graphic stylings of the Baptist preacher that he is.

The kind of loyalty he can inspire is illustrated by a comment from Joe Madison, the NAACP's 27-year-old voter-registration director, who had become very disillusioned with the civil rights movement.

"I came back because of Rev. Hooks... because he believes in taking action when action is necessary," Madison recently told "Ebony Magazine." "He encourages ideas and opinions, something I did not see in the earlier days of the NAACP. I see Rev. Hooks as a Dr. Martin Luther King — a man we can build our dreams on. If he leaves, I'll leave."

Hooks has enemies as well, many of whom argue that he talks a better game than he acts, and that he has not been willing to go head-to-head with some of the more cautious members of his own board of directors.

He and the board have had major disagreements over the last two years, disputes, according to some reports, left him depressed. At times, he is said to have talked about resigning.

But board members insist the working relationship has since smoothed out, that there are no life and death struggles, and that most power remains in the hands of the board. Hooks denies there are any exceptional problems.

"Ben is doing a great job and he's well liked," one old-timer who was close to Wilkins said. "If he stays on, he'll eventually have the power Roy had."

During the last two years the NAACP has mounted major protest campaigns against South African athletes competing in the United States. On July 3, Hooks announced a nationwide lobbying effort to try to prevent congress from passing a constitutional amendment that would outlaw busing for integration, and he has called for a July 23

prayer vigil in Washington to protest the measure.

Its other activities are all over the human-interest map. They include:

—Monitoring "harrassment of black elected officials." Bond told one workshop that the Internal Revenue Service has investigated the tax returns of 40 per cent of the black elected officials in some areas of the South, a much higher percentage than for whites.

—Pushing locally through individual private employers, and nationally through Congress and federal agencies, to create more jobs for a class of young, urban blacks whose unemployment rate in some areas has soared beyond 50 per cent.

—Maintaining U.S. economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

—Lobbying state legislatures against the death penalty, and sensitizing the public to the "discriminatory use and the cruelty of capital punishment."

—Strengthening the 1968 Fair Housing Act, and forging ahead with three low- and medium-income housing projects, one of which is in Las Vegas, Nev.

—Finding ways to curb "police misconduct." Violence and lack of trust between the Los Angeles police Department and blacks in south-central Los Angeles was cited at the convention as one of the reasons for this program.

—Registering as many more black voters as possible by the 1980 elections.

—Persuading blacks to cooperate with the 1980 census.

—Pushing for more and tougher affirmative action programs.

—Pushing for more blacks on major corporate boards of directors. The NAACP claims that of the 1,300 American corporations which have a gross annual income of more than \$100 million a year, fewer than 100 have even a single black on their boards.

That's quite a laundry list for an organization that still depends in large part on volunteers who, in many cases, have little formal education and even less money. Even black political organizations, set up to do that kind of monitoring and pressuring, have less ambitious agendas.

"The NAACP is, we like to say, a long-distance runner," Hooks said at his end-of-convention news conference. "Long distance runners don't like to sprint. We... have a measured pace at which we proceed." — (LAT)

saudi press review

Newspapers Monday led with the visit of Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and his talks with Crown Prince Fahd, the end of the siege of the Egyptian embassy in Ankara and the resignation of the Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

In an editorial on the European attitude to the Palestinian question Al-Bilad said that the Palestinians are winning greater support and understanding worldwide. They are beginning to convince world public opinion that they have a legitimate case and that they should be more justly treated. "European understanding and sympathy for their cause is an indication of a new era for them and shows that Palestinian efforts and those of other Arabs are beginning to bear fruit," the paper said.

"The Arab people will be justified in viewing such developments with optimism and look forward to more of the same until the Palestine Liberation Organization is recognized as the only representative and leader of the Palestinian people. Europe, which has long ignored the Palestinians and treated them unjustly, will be the first to work for a just solution of the problem," the paper added.

In another commentary Al-Bilad said that "Pakistan, despite repeated denials by Islamabad, is coming increasingly under a well orchestrated campaign by the West, as well as the Soviet Union, because of its alleged of a nuclear device. Under the pressure of the

United States, France reneged on its promise to supply Pakistan with a nuclear reactor, the U.S. stopped all economic aid to it and the Soviet Union was reported to have expressed some reservations about possible Chinese assistance to Pakistan in this regard."

"The fact remains," the paper said "that the truth behind the campaign is what the New York Times said recently that the U.S. is worried the Arabs might benefit from Pakistan's nuclear technology."

"It is unreasonable to call for a nuclear free zone in that part of the world when India has already made and exploded a nuclear weapon," the paper added.

A columnist in Al-Madina lashed out at Saudi Arabian Air-

line because of inadequate service specially between Jeddah and Riyadh and the bad treatment meted to customers by the company staff. He said that the express service system simply failed to satisfy the public since tourist class travellers must go to the air port at a certain time or send someone to book for them. First class passengers must either beg for a seat or find someone who can pull a few strings to help them.

"The trouble," the writer said, "is that this country has only one airline and there are no alternative services. Those who could afford it, have bought their own aircraft to get about the country more quickly."

"Quite often, he said, we are told that there are no seats on a

certain outward flight but the truth is something else altogether. When you get someone to help you get a seat you discover the large number of empty seats in that same plane. It is different when dealing with the offices of foreign airlines here. You don't have to beg or plead, their staff are better behaved and more efficient as they apply the information supplied by their computers."

It is true, he said, that many Saudia employees are sincere men and treat the public kindly but the same cannot be said for everybody, specially those in charge of ticketing and reservations.

In a scathing attack on Third World rulers and regimes the editor of Al-Riyadh said that "most of them are absolute dic-

tators who rule by force and brook no constitutional opposition of any kind."

The writer listed a number of despotic rulers who not only suppress their people and stifle their talents and freedom of expression but exploit their resources with naked savagery. "Power in the developing world is nothing short of denial of other people's rights and their ability to think freely and clearly because their thinking is not called for or needed by the regime," he said. "We are worse off in the Arab world," he said, "since any attempt at a careful study of Israel and life in it is taboo while there are dozens of institutes there studying us from every possible angle."

Arabian Nights: luxurious, but no chance to linger

By a Special Correspondent

JEDDAH — The newly-opened Arabian Nights restaurant is attracting diners by the hundred. Even on the slowest evenings of the mid-week most of the tables are filled by 10. Patrons are both Saudis and expatriates; businessmen and families.

It is distinguished from all other eating places in Jeddah. Not only is the Arabian Nights the only

EATING OUT

place where you can eat under a hand-woven Bedouin tent; it serves traditional Saudi dishes.

Very few restaurants, even in Saudi Arabia, feature Arabian foods as gourmet main dishes — goodness knows why not.

The menu, offering a world of food, is unfortunately very difficult to understand. Some foods are grouped by region, others by type. This grouping in both ways requires either an index (with a glossary of Arabic words included), an intimate knowledge of Middle Eastern food, or waiters fluent in English; an exceedingly rare commodity in Jeddah.

Some dishes are elaborated historically, but their ingredients are not described. The deep red interior and dim lighting makes the menu difficult to read. Its shiny pages reflect the dim ceiling spot lights — so take a pen light to be sure of what you are ordering.

Service at the Arabian Nights is speedy — perhaps too quick. The waiters hover over-zealously, shifting drinks and silverware to make room for the endless procession of dishes. This constant attention is somewhat unnerving.

The luxurious atmosphere entices diners to relax and linger over the last olives and waraq anab (stuffed grape leaves) of the hors d'oeuvres. But these are whisked away before you can finish your mouthful to protest. The fact that people enjoy lingering over their food has not been acknowledged by most local restaurants, the Arabian Nights included.

The dishes themselves are worth the drive through the dusty detours of north Medina road.

The mezzeh, that fabulous Lebanese hors d'oeuvres pot pourri which includes hummus (ground chick peas with sesame oil), baba ghanouj (ground eggplant dip), waraq anab, meat pastries and bread are delicious. The tabouleh (salad of chopped parsley and bulgur wheat) lacked lemon juice the night we dined there. Hopefully, such an omission was an oversight of that evening only.

Along with the Levantine foods frequently found in Jeddah, the Arabian Nights offers North African dishes such as cous-cous, a spicy stew so named, legend has it, after a colonial Frenchman exclaimed: "Qu'est que C'est?" when it was placed before him.

Also served is the brique, a crisp pastry encasing fish, meat or egg, and tajine (egg casserole with meat and fish).

From the banks of the Nile come mulukhiyyah (spinach sauce) and foul mdammas (stewed fava beans).

Kabsa, the traditional meat and rice dish of Arabia, receives top billing at the Arabian Nights. Although it has rarely received such treatment, Arabian food deserves to be featured along with the popular tongue-tongers of the Levant and North Africa.

By the time the mounds of rice of the kabsa reach the table they may be slightly less than steaming. But sampling this traditional dish is essential for all who visit Arabia. American patrons will note the similarity in taste to Mexican-style rice as it is served in the U.S.

In addition to kabsa, the menu features a delicious Bedouin rice enriched with cinnamon, dates and nuts.

Dessert at the Arabian Nights is less than would be expected. Where are the exotic fruits and pastries of the various Middle Eastern regions? About three meters away on a pastry cart which cannot be brought closer to your table because of the sunken seating arrangement. The waiters vaguely gesticulate at each distant dish, unable to explain the contents of any one in particular. You must point, hoping for the best.

Alternatively you can have mahalabiyah (a light custard) or



creme caramel (the latter being served in minuscule portions).

Prices are comparable with many of the popular a la carte menus (our bill came to SR223 for two, including 15 per cent service). Saudi dishes, which form the lower-priced main courses, start as low as SR15.

It is pleasant passing the dinner hour at the Arabian Nights. It will be more so as soon as the promised Egyptian orchestra arrives to entertain diners with Middle Eastern music. Now a lone piano perches in the minstrel's gallery beckoning venturesome diners to oblige with a tune.

The romance of the desert is cleverly recreated at the Arabian Nights and is the closest the majority of us will come to sampling traditional fare in a Bedouin tent in Arabia.



TOP: no musicians in the minstrel's gallery. Above: guests tuck into the opening night feast on June 5

'Maybe we made a few mistakes' — Thomson

By George Brock

LONDON — Several weeks from now "The Times" of London, house magazine of the British establishment, may be back on the streets after eight months' silence. Its small but select readership can just be heard giving a cautious cheer.

The celebration is wary because the unprecedented suspension of "The Times," its literary and educational supplements and the "Sunday Times," has been punctuated by near-miss attempts at solving one of the most intractable and bitter disputes in Fleet Street's turbulent labor history.

Two weeks ago the leader of one print union began pronouncing the last rites over "The Times," founded in 1785 and which, in its older and grander days, acted as magisterial umpire to parties and politicians.

The management of Times Newspapers decided to bury the two titles of "The Times" and the "Sunday Times" and cast its role of undertakers. We are carrying out our role now," said Joe Wade, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, the compositors' union.

That was on June 21. Seven days later Wade was sitting down with Lord Thomson, the newspapers' Canadian owner, to discuss terms. The day before, Lord Thomson had been telling International Thomson Organisation shareholders that he would not intervene personally in negotiations best left to his managers.

The shareholders' meeting was remarkable not for wrangling between management and union officials lining the back row — most of them were not shareholders and so not entitled to speak — but for a series of rambling and inconsequential barangues from two elderly, bearded eccentrics. "A little piece of England is dying," ended one of them eloquently. The mild-mannered Lord Thomson listened patiently.

One of the few incisive contributions came from Lewis Chester, veteran investigative reporter with the "Sunday Times."

He took Lord Thomson to task for claiming that he had the loyalty of his journalists, who are among the 20 per cent of the workforce who have signed new agreements and have been kept on the payroll during the suspension.

"You do not have the loyalty of your journalists," said Chester, explaining that the writers and editors were mostly critical of the way managers had tried to negotiate root and branch labor practice reforms in six weeks under the threat of suspension. "Maybe we did not give enough time to negotiate. Maybe we made a few mistakes," said Lord Thomson a little sadly.

The deal announced after Lord Thomson's summit with the unions is nebulous and provisional. It agrees to defer for a year the problem which has been at the forefront of negotiations during the suspension: access to computer typesetting by journalists and advertisement clerks.

But other fundamental problems lay behind the drastic reforms which the management wanted to achieve before last November's deadline: heavily over-manned production departments and wildcat disputes which had lost Times Newspapers Limited (TNL) one copy in every five during the first three months of last year.

The agreement appears, on the face of it, to disguise a climb-down by TNL's managers, some of whom admit in private that, buoyed up by Thomson oil money, they rushed into confrontation tactics with unions far more resilient than they had imagined. Although three-quarters of TNL's workforce were sacked, all the unions succeeded in either finding their members other jobs or in paying them out of their own well-padded funds.

TNL's problems have been partly due to their decision to "go it alone" where other newspaper groups have feared to tread, either not wanting or not needing Times-style agreements with the unions.

Events immediately before and during the suspension multiplied TNL's problems rather than reducing them. Large-scale sackings have led to fierce arguments over the terms on which workers should start work again. A single weekly edition was typeset in Germany and printed secretly elsewhere amid demonstrations and bomb threats. TNL appears to have decided to cut its losses and to approach its reforms more gently. — (OFNS)

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Hinault still in command

Battaglin found using stimulants in Tour

L'AMPE D'HUEZ, France, July 16 (R) — Italian cycling ace Giovanni Battaglin looks certain to lose any chance of a top placing in the Tour De France after the classic's medical commission said he used illegal stimulants.

The charge immediately recalled the major controversy which overshadowed last year's Tour when Belgian Michel Pollentier

was disqualified for trying to fake a dope test.

Battaglin, who is lying fourth overall, was expected to be penalized 10 minutes in his placing, which would put him back to ninth place.

He will also be fined and placed last in standings for the stage in eastern France last week after which the drug test took place. He

was second in that stage.

Sunday's stage was won by Portugal's Joaquim Agostinho while Frenchman Bernard Hinault kept his overall lead.

The medical commission which reported on the positive dope test for the 28-year-old Italian said he revealed that Belgian Rik van Looy was found to have made use of illegal stimulants in the same

stage.

Van Looy has since dropped from the Tour and it was not known what measures would be taken against him.

Battaglin's team doctor said he did not know that illegal stimulants were contained in the drug Zerinol which he prescribed for Battaglin and which resulted in the positive result for the dope tests.

Battaglin, who is the Tour's best climber so far, made no comment on the stimulant issue. He is expected to keep his climbing trophy if he stays in the tour.

Hinault, 24, was shadowed for much of the 17th stage by Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands, who lies second overall.

Hinault has whipped up a punishing pace for the Dutchman to follow since the tour swung into the mountain stages.

Interviewed on French television only minutes after the finish, Zoetemelk said he did not feel his rival's strength had been sapped.

Hinault stretched his lead over Zoetemelk by a full 57 seconds in the stage.

Agostinho, riding alone 1½ minutes ahead in the climb to the finish line, placed himself well to be sure of victory.

Hinault, riding wheel-to-wheel with Zoetemelk, broke away from the main group about half way up the Alpe d'Huez climb. Battaglin and a tiring Raymond Martin of France trying to stay with him.

The Frenchman seems almost certain, considering his form, to take the tour de France title for the second year running when the race ends in Paris next Sunday.

In West Germany

Sepp Maier in hospital after crash

MUNICH, July 16 (R) — Veteran West German goalkeeper Sepp Maier, one of the world's top soccer players, fractured several ribs and broke his breast-bone in a motorway accident Sunday night.

Maier's Mercedes was in a collision with two cars near Parsdorf, 15 kilometers east of here. Two women in one car were seriously injured while the driver of the second escaped unhurt.

Dr. Reinhard Brueckl of the Munich Orthopaedic Clinic said: "Sepp Maier is in no acute danger at the moment. It is not yet poss-

ible to say whether he has internal injuries as we don't have the results of laboratory tests."

Maier was conscious, but still in a state of shock.

Maier, who has played for West Germany 95 times, was taken immediately after the accident to the Ebersberg hospital just east of here and transferred Monday to the Munich clinic.

Maier, 32, who plays for Bayern Munich, was on his way from a friendly match in Ulm when the accident happened.



Sepp Maier

Congress rejects expulsion

South Africa stays in world archery

WEST BERLIN, July 16 (R) — The World Archery Federation (FITA) Sunday night rejected a Soviet motion to expel South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The chief Soviet delegate at the Federation's congress, Ovid Gorchakov, said after the vote that the Soviet Union would not take part in the world archery championships, due to start here on Tuesday.

Other East bloc countries are expected to follow suit.

The Soviet Union had already said before the vote that it would boycott the championships if South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia retained their membership.

In the case of South Africa, the Soviet motion was thrown out by 26 votes to 20. Three delegates abstained.

For Zimbabwe Rhodesia the vote was 29 to 17. There were three abstentions.

South Africa is still a member of

10 Olympic sporting federations but it has been ejected from 11 other Olympic bodies.

Gorchakov said the decision was a confirmation of racism and therefore not acceptable. He cited United Nations motions against apartheid as support for the Soviet stance.

Organizers of the championships now expect the Soviet, Hungarian, Polish and Czechoslovak teams to leave West Berlin.

Their departure will rob the championships of much of their interest. The Soviet Union and Poland both have strong national teams.

In another political development, China Sunday announced its withdrawal from FITA in protest against the federation's decision not to expel Taiwan.

Although politics and sport have now largely become inseparable, the world of archery appears determined to keep them apart.

FITA President Francesco Genocchi-Ruscone was insistent that the federation would vote on the Soviet motion "on a purely sporting basis." FITA was a sports and not a political federation, he said on Friday.

Pinner wins Swiss Open

GSTAAD, July 16 (R) — Uli Pinner of West Germany won the men's singles title at the Swiss Open tennis championships here Sunday, defeating Peter McNamara of Australia 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

Petra Delbees of Switzerland won the women's title by beating Czechoslovak Ivona Brzakova: 6-4, 1-6, 6-12.

In Davis Cup play, Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg swept Sweden through to the European zone 'B' final with a crushing 6-3, 6-0, 6-0 victory over Romania's Ilie Nastase in Bucharest Sunday.

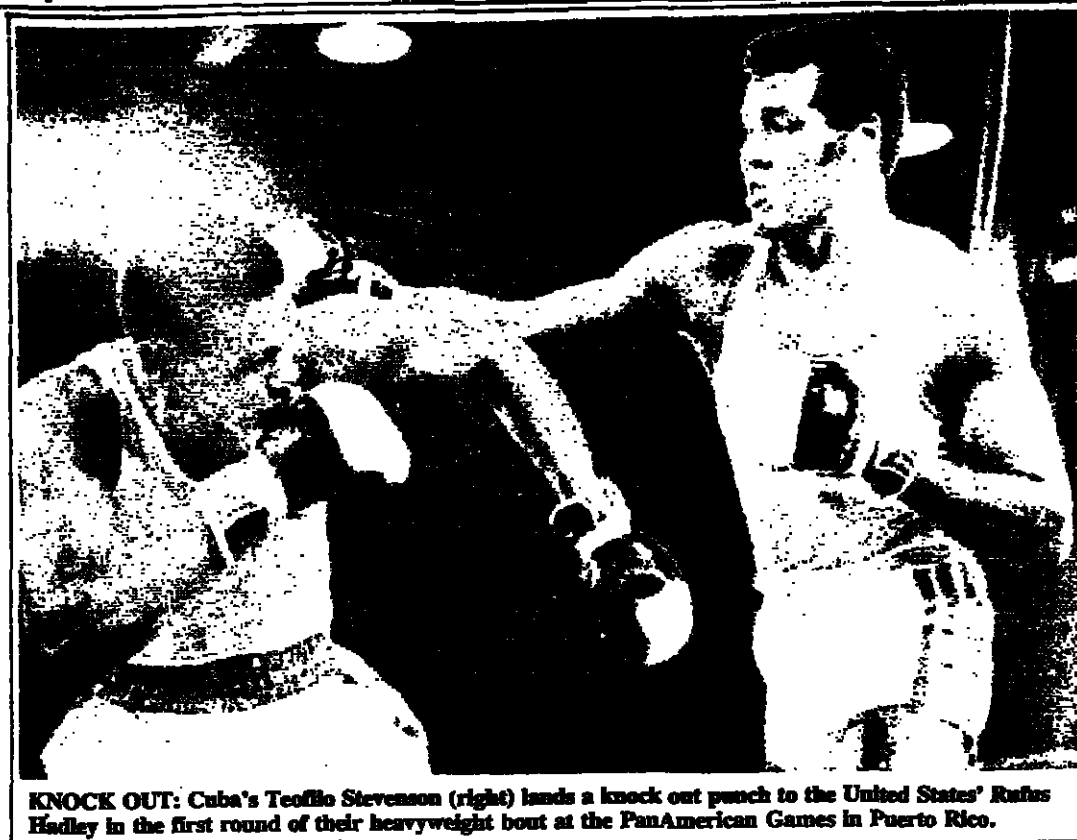
Borg was at his clinical best, carving up Nastase with devastat-

ing efficiency.

Borg's win gave Sweden a 3-1 winning lead in their zone semifinal. In September's final they will meet Czechoslovakia who completed a 4-1 victory over France, having built up a 3-0 winning lead in Paris Saturday.

Italy, leading Hungary 2-1 overnight in their European zone 'A' semifinal in Rome, gained a decisive 3-1 lead when Corrado Barazzutti defeated Peter Szoke 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

Italy will meet Britain in the final. Britain completed a 4-1 victory over Spain in Eastbourne, having led 3-0 on Saturday.



KNOCK OUT: Cuba's Teofilo Stevenson (right) lands a knock out punch to the United States' Ruffin Hadley in the first round of their heavyweight bout at the PanAmerican Games in Puerto Rico.

Yankees fall 5-4

Angels soar on Grich's hitting

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Bobby Grich drove in all five California runs, two with a two-out homer in the bottom of the ninth inning off Ron Guidry, to give the Angels a 5-4 victory over the New York Yankees Sunday.

Grich singled home Jim Anderson in the third and doubled to drive in Anderson and Rick Miller in the seventh inning as the Angels took a two-game lead in the American League West into the All-Star break.

The Yankees' runs came on two-run homers by Chris Chambliss and Jim Spencer. New York is fourth in the East, 11 games behind Baltimore.

The Orioles hold a two-game lead in the East after a 6-1 victory over Seattle. Ken Singleton in three Baltimore runs with a double and a two-run homer and Dennis Martinez pitched a four-hitter.

Todd Cruz and George Scott hit run-scoring doubles to back a five-hitter as Kansas City edged Texas 4-3 Sunday and snapped a seven-game losing streak. The Rangers' runs came on homers by Bump Wills, Buddy Bell and Jim Sundberg.

Boston scored two runs in the ninth inning on only one hit, a leadoff single by Jim Rice, to beat Oakland 3-2. Triples by Sal Bando and Robin Yount and doubles by Buck Martinez and Ben Oglivie highlighted a seven-run second inning that powered Milwaukee to a 10-4 victory over Cleveland.

Steve Kemp collected five hits and Lance Parrish had four to pace Detroit's 20-hit attack as the Tigers ripped Chicago 14-5. Dave Edwards hit his first career grand slam and John Castino added a three-run double to carry Minnesota past Toronto 9-4.

National League		W	L	Pct.
Montreal	50	35	.588	—
Chicago	47	38	.553	3
Philadelphia	50	41	.549	3
Pittsburgh	46	39	.541	4
St. Louis	44	42	.512	6½
New York	37	49	.430	13½
West		W	L	Pct.
Houston	54	40	.574	—
Cincinnati	48	45	.516	5½
San Francisco	45	48	.484	8½
San Diego	43	53	.448	12
Atlanta	39	52	.429	13½
Los Angeles	36	57	.387	17½

American League		W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	59	31	.656	—
Boston	56	32	.636	2
Milwaukee	54	38	.587	6
New York	49	43	.533	11
Detroit	45	45	.500	14
Cleveland	42	48	.467	17
Toronto	29	64	.312	31½
West		W	L	Pct.
California	55	38	.591	—
Texas	52	39	.571	2
Minnesota	44	47	.484	10
Kansas	41	50	.451	13
Chicago	40	54	.426	15½
Seattle	32	62	.341	23½

Surrey crushed

Kent tops Sunday ladder

LONDON, July 16 (R) — Kent has moved to the top of the English Sunday cricket league with a crushing nine wicket victory over Surrey.

They are now level on points with Somerset, who slumped to a surprise four run defeat against Leicestershire.

Rhodesian Paddy Clift hit an undefeated 51 as Leicestershire made 202 for five in their 40 overs. Peter Roebuck led Somerset's victory chase with 42 not out, but they were bowled out for 198.

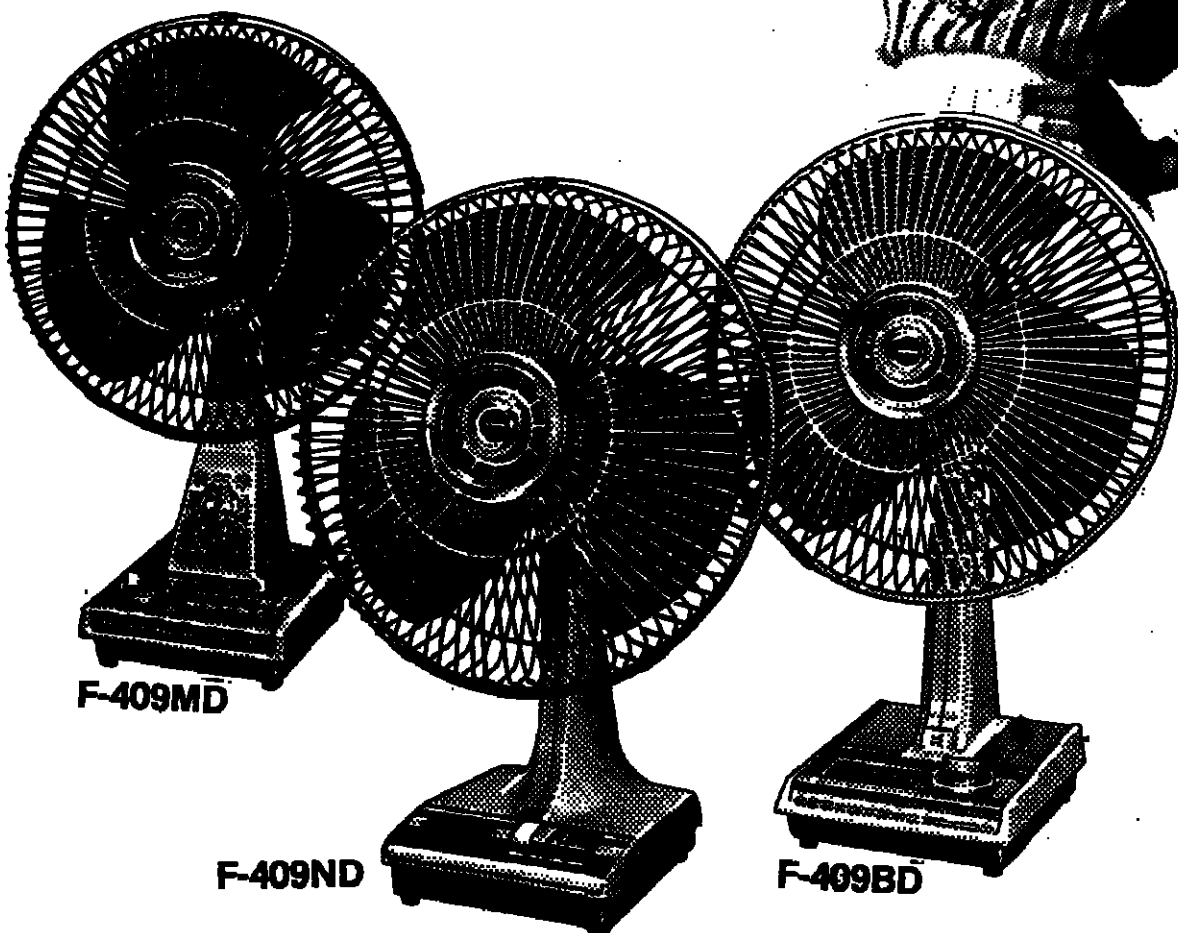
Worcestershire held on to third place with a five wicket victory over Sussex.

Pakistani test allrounder Imran Khan, who left Worcestershire to join Sussex two years ago, hit 45 not out against his old county, but New Zealand opener Glenn Turner saw Worcestershire home with a match-winning 68.

County championship leaders Essex were unexpectedly defeated by Northamptonshire, steered to victory by South African all-rounder Alan Lamb who hit an excellent undefeated half century.

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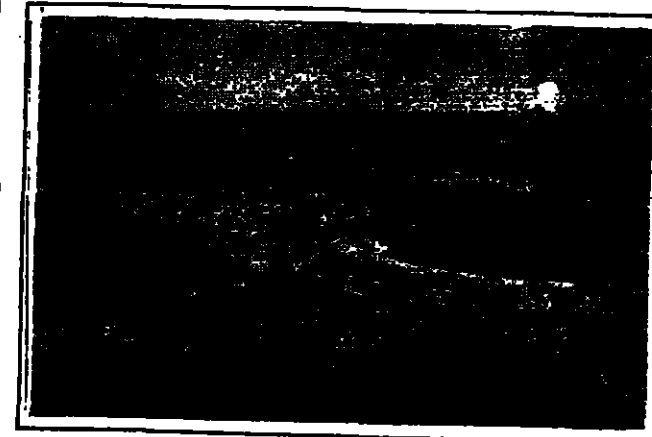


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Dollar mixed

Gold surges ahead after Carter's speech

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — Gold bullion surged to all-time record highs in Europe Monday as investors reacted unfavorably to President Jimmy Carter's Sunday night speech on U.S. energy policy, dealers said. The dollar was

mixed in cautious trading.

Gold rose to a record trading high of \$291.875 per troy ounce in Zurich, Europe's largest bullion market, and hit a mid-morning "fixing" price of \$291.40 in London, also a record.

Chinese seen benefitting from huge gas reserves

HONG KONG, July 16 (AP) — China has discovered new natural gas wells in the Tonkin Gulf and southern China, and American experts said Monday the country's potentially vast gas reserves could help finance its ambitious modernization program.

John Kean, chairman of the American Gas Association, said China disclosed the two new wells' existence.

Kean said the Chinese were reluctant to disclose the location or details of the well in southern China because it apparently is "a discovery well" and others need to

be drilled around it to determine the size of the field.

He also had few details on the well in the Tonkin Gulf, which divides China and Vietnam, or the exact location of the well.

Kean, who led a 25-member American delegation, said the South China Sea and East China Sea also had potentially good geological formations for natural gas or oil.

While the American experts had no estimate of China's gas reserves, they described the industry as being in its infancy, comparable to the U.S. gas industry in the late 1940s after World War II.

The previous high for the metal was \$291.375 an ounce, hit in London trading July 9.

Monday morning's gold prices compared with \$287.625 in Zurich at the close of trading last Friday, and \$287.50 in London.

One London bullion dealer explained Monday's \$4 surge as adverse reaction to Carter's energy proposals.

"There is a continued lack of confidence in what Carter is trying to do, mostly because of the lack of control he has over his population and whether anyone will accept his measures," he said.

Gold began the year at \$225.20 an ounce, and a month ago was worth \$280. Dealers believe it will break through the \$300 barrier soon, as major investors seek a safe haven against inflation.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 217.70 Japanese yen, virtually unchanged from Friday's close of 217.75 yen. Dealers said reaction to Carter's speech was mixed and that it was difficult to assess its impact on the dollar immediately.

"Many operators had anticipated more or less what Carter was going to say," commented one Tokyo trader. "But they still weren't sure how to move."

As foreign exchange trading got under way in Europe, the dollar was little changed from Friday's late levels. But dealers said there were indications of a rising trend as a result of the president's address.

In London it took \$2.2285 to buy a British pound Monday morning. This was a slight improvement for sterling over late Friday's closing of \$2.2255 for a pound.

The pound, buoyed by Britain's reserves of North Sea oil, has risen from around \$2 at the start of the year as the United States wrestled its energy shortage.

A London money trader commented Monday that the message from the Far East markets was "buy dollars," indicating the U.S. currency could rise during the day as dealers assessed Carter's speech.

In \$35b budget

Tehran cuts defense expenditure by 60%

TEHRAN, July 16 (R) — In a major reversal of the overthrown Shah's policies, Iran slashed defense expenditure by 60 per cent as part of a \$12 billion spending cut envisaged in a budget released Sunday.

Approval of the 1979-80 budget by the secret Revolutionary Council was expected in two weeks, said the head of the Budget and Planning Organization, Ali Akbar Moirfar.

The \$34.8 billion budget is balanced. The previous budget of \$47 billion envisaged a deficit of \$140 million.

The budget cut was made through economy and fixing the daily oil exports at 3.3 million barrels in the fiscal year ending next March 20, Moirfar told a press conference.

Income from oil was estimated at \$21.3 billion, compared to \$21.3 billion in the previous year. The development allocation amounted to about \$12.5 billion.

Defense allocations were down from \$10 billion last year to \$4 billion.

Foreign investment

Foreign investments, loans and

grants were reduced from \$1.14 billion to \$350 million. Moirfar said Iran would seek \$400 million in foreign loans, but foreign investment would also be welcome provided this did not create economic dependence.

Haig strikes at Carter's energy policy

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Gen. Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander of NATO in Europe and a possible U.S. presidential contender in 1980, said Sunday he favors deregulation of oil and gas pricing.

Haig also said he favors less centralized control by the government in managing the energy crisis.

He said the Carter administration has been "extremely unsuccessful" in coping with the energy problem and that he did not think the president's speech Sunday would alone provide a solution. "What we need is not rhetoric, but an action program that is well organized and innovative and designed to meet the current crisis," Haig said on a nationwide television interview program.

Haig, 54, in retirement since June 29, recently escaped assassination in a terrorist bombing attack in Belgium. He was an advisor to former President Richard Nixon.

Haig said there were no "glit formulas for a prompt remedy" to the oil crisis and that longer term solutions were needed.

These, he said, included "deregulation of natural gas and petroleum."



SAVE THE WHALE: A large rubber whale is towed under London's Tower Bridge as part of a demonstration last week by a conservation group. Last week a whaling conference banned whaling in the Indian Ocean, but the big mammals may have other ideas in mind; large schools flocked to the coast of Canada on what is thought a suicide mission.

Suicide action by whales in Atlantic baffles experts

POINT AU GAUL, Canada, July 16 (AP) — Dead and dying whales littered the beach near this tiny south coast Newfoundland community and dozens more of the mammals continued to swim ashore Sunday despite efforts of fishermen to drive them into the safety of deep water.

An estimated 18 of the Pot-heads, which are up to 7.5 meters long, were dead or dying Sunday and rocks in the area where the whales had littered themselves were reported crimson with blood.

As many as 250 of the whales were spotted early Saturday in shallow water off this Burin Peninsula community, 35 kilometers south of Grand Bank.

Heavy seas and surf frustrated first attempts by fishermen and federal fisheries officials to drive the whales into deeper water. But later men in boats managed to

force some of them away from shore.

Fisheries officials said they were unable to explain the apparently suicidal action.

But some fishermen speculated the mammals may have had their vision blurred or their breathing spouts blocked by oil.

Arab transport unit starts huddle

AMMAN, July 16 (SPA) — The board of the Arab Federation for Overland Transportation met here Monday to draw up a plan for better land communications among the member states. Chairman of the Board Fadel Al-Obeidi said the federation aimed at coordinating services and improving their standards through a network of roads connecting the countries concerned to promote development and economic integration. Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Tunisia and Lebanon are represented on the board.

Somalia, N. Korea sign air pact

TOKYO, July 16 (R) — North Korea and Somalia have concluded air transport agreements. The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said Monday the agreements were signed in Mogadishu July 9. No details were given.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Al-Namas	Supplying of spare parts and maintaining of transport vehicles and machinery	4	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of road signals	5	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of water for washing roads and trees	6	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of uniforms	7	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of medical requirements and chemical materials	8	100	July 21
" " "	Supplying of cleaning equipment	9	100	July 21
" " "	Permanent contracting for maintaining and repairing of municipal buildings, constructing of some viaducts, dumping and levelling of some roads and dumping of some swamps	10	100	July 21

Italian metal workers, firms sign new accord

ROME July 16 (AP) — Italy's Engineering and Metal Workers Union, largest in the country, signed an agreement on terms of a new three-year labor contract with private employees.

The agreement was reached after a strike that cost the employers about \$5 million and six months of negotiations. It was considered a major breakthrough in the current round of contract negotiations.

The pact, affecting about 1.2 million metal workers, followed the lines of a previous one reached between unions and companies in the public service for about 300,000 workers.

The accord provided for the addition of five new paid holidays a year by 1980 and the equivalent of five more for most sectors in 1981.

It also granted an average pay increase of \$95 a month by 1980 — an average pay increase of 8.7 per cent from the current average pay wage for a metal worker of \$636.

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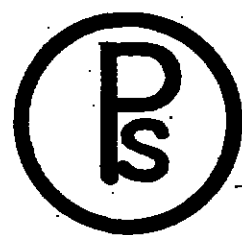
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Oils, Shortenings,
and Salad Dressings

Paper, Papers and
Cellulose Products including
Containers and Marketing
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(P. 7-79)

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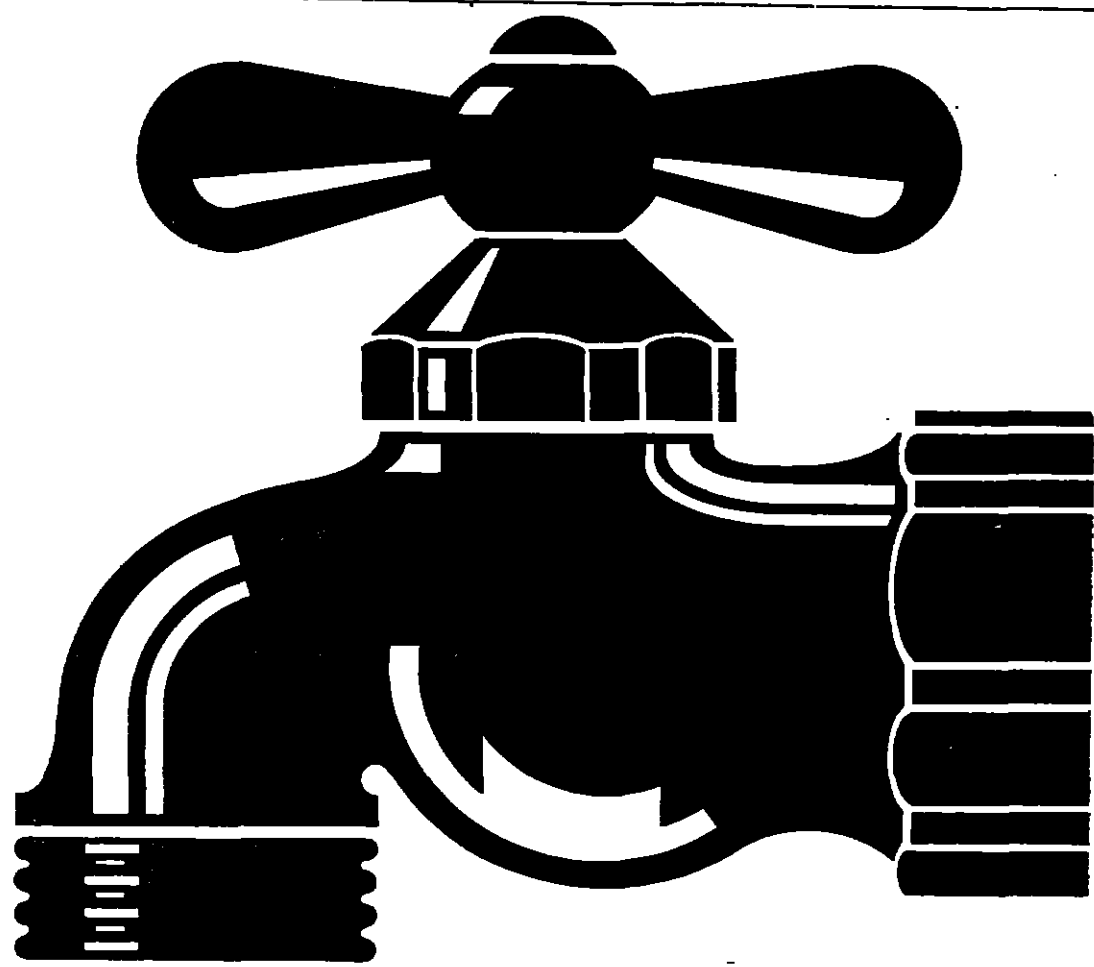
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DACCA, July 16 (R)—Bangladesh Commerce Minister Saifur Rahman has left for Peking on a five-day official visit to China during which he will discuss details of a long-term bilateral trade agreement. Before leaving he told newsmen that he wanted an agreement that would last for at least five years. Bangladesh would be interested in importing cement, coal, iron, industrial and textile raw materials, chemicals and light engineering products. In turn, China was understood to be interested in taking more raw jute, jute goods, hides and skins, paper, paper products and cellophane. Rahman will review present bilateral trade during his visit, which is the second in two months to Peking. On his way back, the minister will fly to Pakistan for a four day trip and sign an agreement setting up a joint economic commission.

Compiled with the co-operation of Lloyds of London

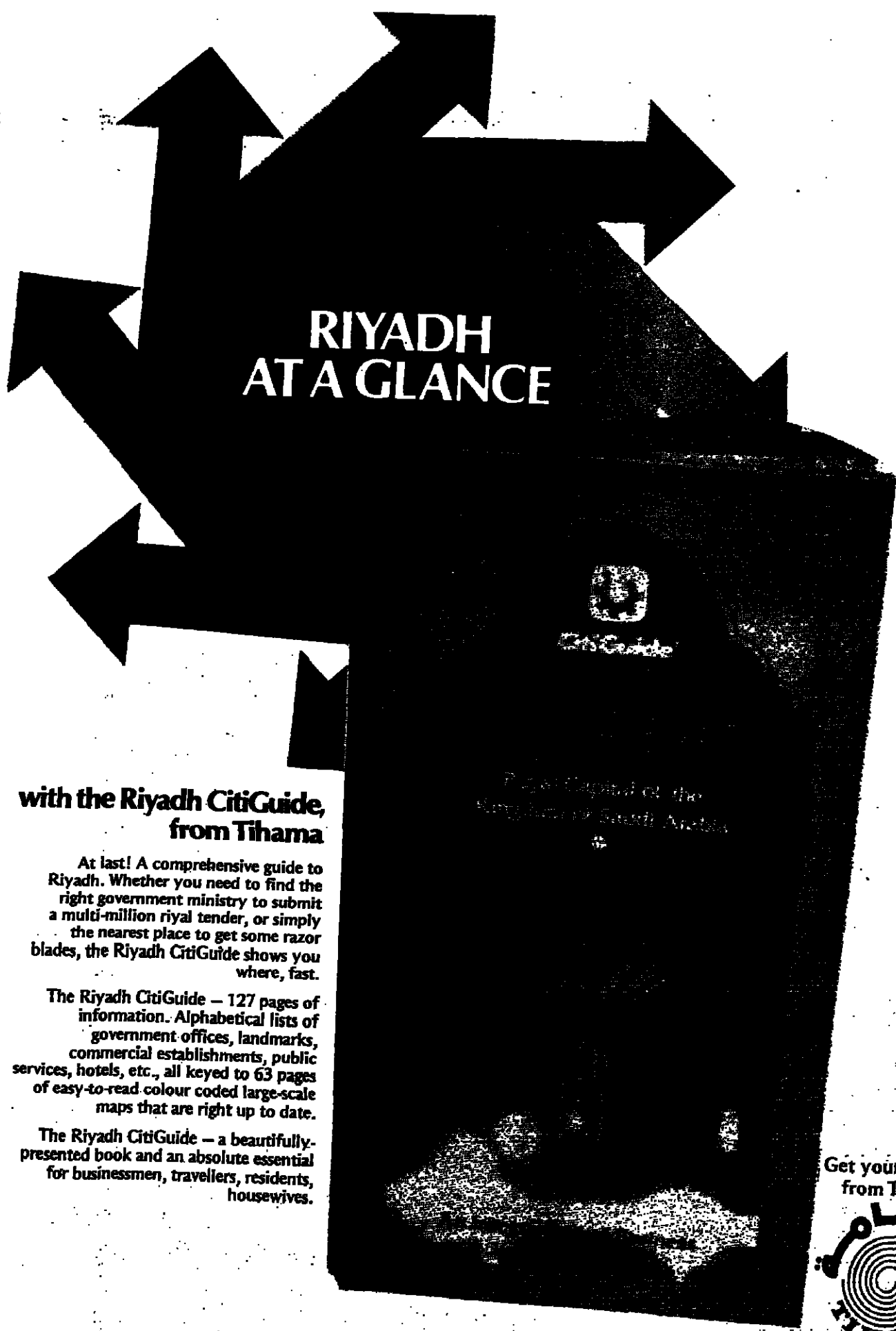
NEW ORLEANS July 16 (AP) — Two offshore oil platform workers were missing from among the seven men who jumped over board to escape flames from a ruptured natural gas pipeline Sunday at a Shell Oil Company rig, officials said. At least three others were injured when the fire broke out during anchor tending operations at the submersible rig Ocean Queen, about 115 kilometers southeast of New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico. The pipeline released a bubble of natural gas which ignited, a Shell official said. Seven men leaped from the boat to escape the fire. Five were rescued and flown by Coast Guard helicopter to a hospital in Jefferson.

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LONDON										U.S. DOLLAR SPOT RATES		
July 13		Range		July 13		July 13		July 13		July 13		
USA	2.2160-2.2170			U.S. Dollar	1.8185			U.S. Dollar	1.8185			
Canada	2.2545-2.2575			Switzerland	1.6625			Switzerland	1.6625			
France	5.4500-5.4700			Germany	1.6125			Germany	1.6125			
Belgium	65.10-65.20			France	4.2700			France	4.2700			
Italy	1628.00-1629.00			Belgium	29.40			Belgium	29.40			
Sweden	4.4200-4.4800			Denmark	324.85			Denmark	324.85			
Switzerland	3.6000-3.6200			Japan	5.5675			Japan	5.5675			
W. Germany	4.8500-4.8500			Norway	5.6020			Norway	5.6020			
Sweden	9.0020-9.1000			Sweden	4.3555			Sweden	4.3555			
Norway	11.2120-11.2220			Spain	66.40			Spain	66.40			
Denmark	20.00-20.25			Austria	13.5000			Austria	13.5000			
Austria	188.00-190.70											
Portugal	110.00-110.70											
Greece	110.00-110.70											
Japan	481.70-482.00											
Ireland	1.0735-1.0740											
DOW JONES										DOW JONES BOND AVERAGES		
July 13		July 13		July 13		July 13		July 13		July 13		
30 Industrials	830.42	UP 4.44	or 0.53%	20 Bonds	85.66	UP 0.87		20 Bonds	85.66	UP 0.87		
20 Transport	244.30	DN 0.40	or 0.16%	10 Public	87.33	UP 0.10		10 Public	87.33	UP 0.10		
15 Utilities	187.77	DN 0.14	or 0.07%	10 Industrials	84.00	DN 0.03		10 Industrials	84.00	DN 0.03		
65 Stocks	294.82	DN 1.44	or 0.50%									
TREASURY BILL SALE										FINANCIAL TIMES		
Washington (AP-DJ) - The Treasury said it will offer about 5.5 billion dollars in short-term bills at an auction next Monday.										STOCK INDICES		
The Treasury said the bills will not provide new money but will be used to retire outstanding bills of a like amount. The Treasury said it will auction about 2.5 billion dollars of 13-week bills and about 3 billion dollars of 26-week bills.										July 13		
Tenders for the bills available in minimum denominations of 10,000 dollars may be received by 1:30 p.m. EDT and Ministry of Federal Reserve Banks and Branches or the Treasury in Washington.										July 13		
EURODOLLARS										July 13		
Stocks, quoted by Euroclear Corporation.										July 13		
100 million dollars due 1989, 9.50%, average 104.9 years, Deutsche Bank.										July 13		
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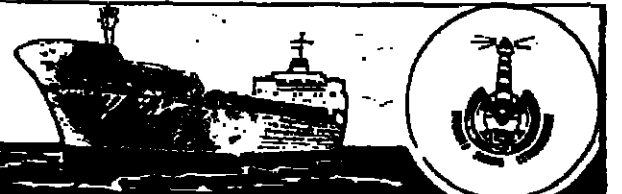
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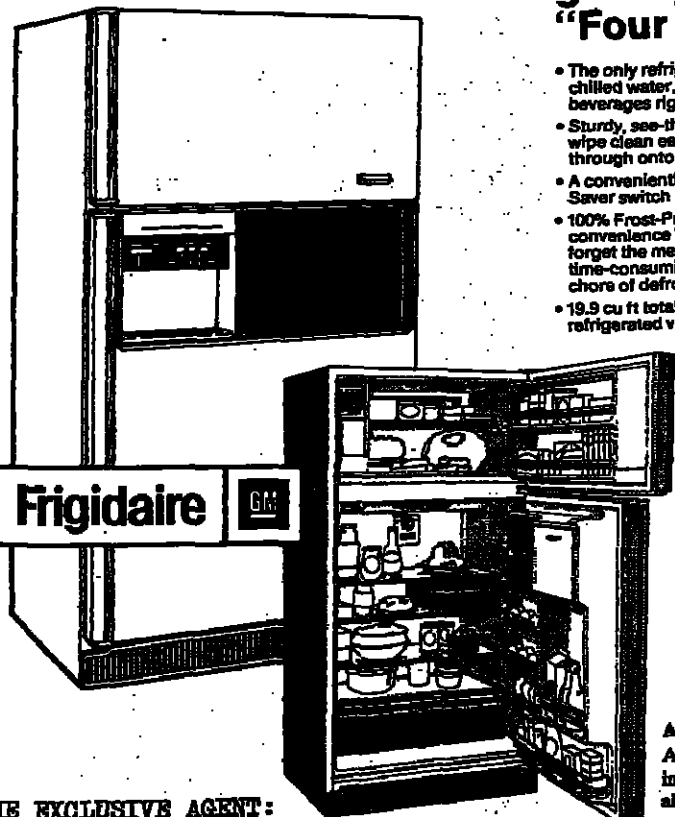
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IDA SMITS		17-7-79	TRAMPER	Europe	Steel Cargo
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'No exceptions,' says Ecevit

Ankara embassy attackers to get military court trials

ANKARA, July 16 (AP) — Four Palestinians who occupied the Egyptian embassy for 45 hours and killed two Turks were turned over to a military court Monday the state radio reported.

The brief announcement did not disclose the charges facing the four men, who the official Anatolia News Agency said had been interrogated by Turkey's National Intelligence Service.

Turkish officials and Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Kamel Olem, one of those held hostage in the embassy, attended funeral services for the two Turkish guards.

Premier Bulent Ecevit said no concessions were made to the attackers, who surrendered Sunday morning after freeing unharmed the remaining nine of



Bulent Ecevit

their original 17 hostages, including the Egyptian ambassador.

Ecevit told a news conference the raiders would be brought to trial "if the public prosecutor deems it necessary...there can be no exceptions to anyone in the Turkish legal system."

The men were expected to appear before a military court because Ecevit has imposed martial law in Ankara and other parts of the country to combat Turkish political terrorism.

The prime minister said the surrender of the Palestinians was arranged with the assistance of officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization who flew to Ankara from Damascus, Syria.

The gunmen were reported to be members of the "Red Eagles of the revolution."

The PLO disavowed the attack although it apparently was

intended as a protest against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Egypt initially said the PLO and "all its factions" would be held responsible for the attack. But on Sunday a source said: "At this point there is no intention to take harsh measures against the Palestinians."

The attackers demanded that Turkey break diplomatic relations with Egypt and Israel and recognize the PLO, that they be given safe conduct to a friendly country and that Egypt release two imprisoned Palestinians.

Although Ecevit said no concessions had been made, he announced that the PLO would be allowed to open an office in Turkey. But he said this would not affect Turkish relations with Israel and Egypt.

The first sign of a breakthrough in the siege came when the gunmen freed three hostages Saturday evening after several hours of talks with the PLO officials.

After night-long negotiations, the attackers appeared on a balcony Sunday morning flashing "V" for victory salutes and shouting "Long Live Palestine and the Palestinian Struggle." Then they brought out the ambassador and their other hostages who also shouted pro-Palestinian slogans.

Moments later the hostages left the building, the gunmen filed out and police took them away for interrogation. Police said they found four automatic rifles and five hand grenades in the building.

They also found an Egyptian official who had locked himself in a room to wait out the siege. Police said he was suffering from hunger and nervous exhaustion.

Fourth day of Test

England bowlers dash India's hopes

EDGBASTON, England, July 16 (AP) — The loss of three wickets in the first 45 minutes of the afternoon halted India's early hopes on the fourth day of the Test match against England here Monday.

From 124 without loss at the lunch break the tourists went to 136 for three.

Chauhan completed his half-century with a boundary off the first ball of the afternoon, but the last ball of the same over from Hendrick went off Gavaskar's glove to Gooch at third slip for an easy catch. Gavaskar's 68 included 10 boundaries in a 2-1/4



S. Gavaskar
hour innings.
Chauhan, Gavaskar's partner in

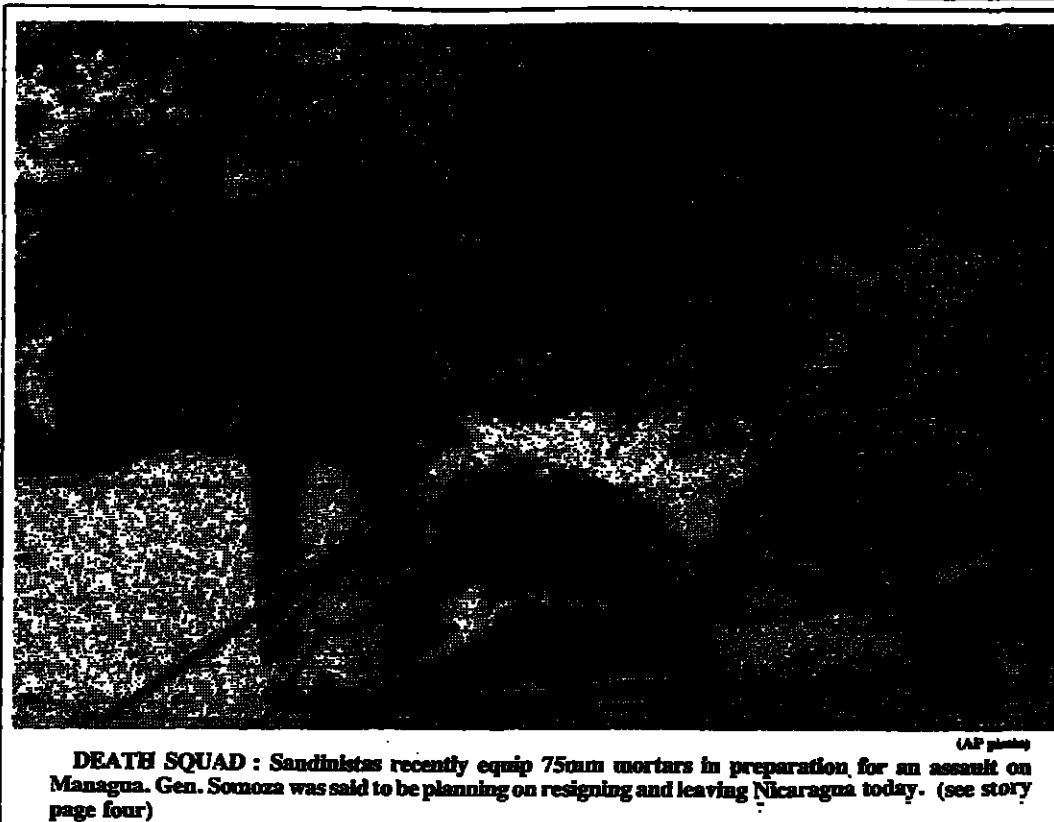
the opening stand, went for 56, driving Willis into the hands of Randall at cover.

Vansarkar, who had been in half an hour for seven was caught by Edmonds at silly point off Hendrick.

But India still needs to make: England's first innings score of 633 to avoid an innings defeat, having been forced to follow on.

England captain Mike Brearley acknowledged the importance of Gavaskar's wicket by commenting after Saturday's play when India had followed on at 336 behind: "We needed him out. Once he gets in he is hard to get out. He is capable of making a huge score and when Derek Randall ran him out it was the turning point, even though we had to wait nearly two hours for the next wicket."

Saturday Gavaskar's judgment was precise against England's bowlers, but it was not programmed to account for Randall's phenomenal athleticism.



DEATH SQUAD: Sandinistas recently equip 75mm mortars in preparation for an assault on Managua. Gen. Somoza was said to be planning on resigning and leaving Nicaragua today. (see story page four)

African tour

Queen going in spite of danger

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — With Buckingham Palace officials adopting stiff upper lips, Queen Elizabeth II sets off this week to tour three states on the "frontline" of Africa's most publicized war.

The Queen's schedule includes a week in Zambia, base for thousands of the Patriotic Front guerrillas battling the government of neighboring Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

It is not the first time attention has focused more on security than social events in a royal tour, but Britain's monarch-worshipping popular press has thrilled anew to the sense of danger.

"Elizabeth the Lionheart," and "I want to go — Queen," tabloid headlines shouted after an announcement that it was "her majesty's firm intention" to undertake the July 19-Aug. 4 tour. It includes Tanzania, Malawi, and Botswana, and ending with the week in Zambia during the biennial Commonwealth prime ministers' conference.

In contrast, Buckingham Palace simply refuses to get excited. Zambia, where bases of the loosely disciplined and heavily armed guerrillas are, a regular target for Zimbabwe Rhodesian ground and air strikes, is apparently no more frightening for the Queen than her tours of strife-torn Northern Ireland, officials say.

"The Queen has a strong sense of duty," her press officer, Michael Shea, said.

"There would have to be very clear advice... before she would decide against this trip."

As it is, reliable sources say a British security team has concluded the Queen, with her husband the Duke of Edinburgh, and second son Prince Andrew, 19, will be in no more danger in Zambia — perhaps less — than in Northern Ireland.

The Queen has made 61 visits outside mainland Britain in her 27-year reign, and there is more to every royal tour than the hand-shaking, state banquets and throngs of flag-waving schoolchildren.

Political overtones make it important to keep the show on the road despite obstacles such as rumblings from French-speaking Canadian separatists, outright threats from Irish Republican Army guerrillas, or the uneasy knowledge that Zambia is also host to an estimated 15,000 edgy followers of guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo.

Shea, reasoning that wherever the 53-year-old monarch goes "the odd nutcase" presents a threat, said security officials rate the Queen's drive through New York's black district of Harlem during the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations among the more risky outings.

"Obviously the threat is more calculated in, say, Northern Ireland," said Shea. "But in terms of nutcases, there are probably more to the square inch in New York than anywhere else in the world."

Royal trips are rarely cancelled.

The Queen, according to her aides, feels she should not be immune from the risks other public figures face.

A Northern Ireland trip was cancelled in 1971, however, after British officials ruled it would impose "an intolerable burden" on security forces. Last January a stop in riot-torn Iran was called off.

But an August 1977 visit to Northern Ireland, went ahead amid what was probably the biggest security operation mounted in peacetime Britain.

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SWAPO guerrillas are fighting a low-level bush war to end South African rule of the mineral-rich territory bordering on Angola.

Waldheim did say he felt "a little better" about the deadline-breaking prospects after his two-hour meeting with Neto.

He added he would decide whether there was a basis for a new approach to South Africa after conferring with concerned parties at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit on

Tuesday in the Liberian capital of Monrovia.

He repeated that the principal obstacles to implementing the plan for U.N.-supervised elections leading to Namibian independence were the opposing views over monitoring SWAPO forces

in Angola and Zambia after a ceasefire plus stationing them in Namibia itself.

The secretary general, on his first visit to Angola, is accompanied by Finland's Martti Ahtisaari, U.N. special representative for Namibia.

Japanese ethylene plant at Jubail to be doubled

TOKYO, July 16 (R) — Japan and Saudi Arabia have agreed in principle to increase by 50 per cent the production capacity of a joint petrochemical project, officials at the International Trade and Industry Ministry said late Monday.

They said the provisional agreement was reached at a recent meeting in Jeddah between Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki and Saudi Arabian Planning Minister Hisham Nazer.

Esaki is on an official tour of four Middle Eastern nations — Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and

the United Arab Emirates to secure stable oil supplies for Japan.

The officials said Saudi Arabia had requested that the production capacity at the proposed billion dollar complex at Jubail, on the Gulf coast, should be boosted to 450,000 tons of ethylene annually from the original 300,000 tons.

A group of 54 Japanese companies, led by Mitsubishi Corporation, earlier this year set up a new firm, Saudi Petrochemical Development Corporation, to conduct feasibility studies on the project to build an ethylene plant at Jubail by about 1985.

These twins... are miles apart

CALTANISSETTA, Sicily, July 16 (AP) — A 26-year-old woman gave birth to twin girls on different days in different cities, authorities reported Monday. The first baby was born at the woman's home in Marianopoli, a town of 3,000 in central Sicily, shortly before midnight Saturday. The mother, Crocifissa Micchia Baxaca, was taken to a hospital in San Cataldo, a nearby city of 20,000. Mrs. Baxaca, the wife of a farm worker, gave birth to the second girl at 2 a.m. Sunday.

Following riots in Shanghai

Third World students in China fear new attacks

PEKING, July 16 (AP) — Recent violent incidents with racial overtones between Chinese and foreign students in Shanghai have created an atmosphere of fear among Third World undergraduates.

At least a dozen Africans and Arabs have been hospitalized, several in serious condition, as a result of clashes between students of the Shanghai Medical School and foreigners at the Shanghai Textile Institute.

One of the Third World students present said Sunday in an interview in Peking it is believed the Chinese incited the fighting to call attention to their grievances over the pittance they receive from the Chinese government.

This was the theme on July 3 when demonstrations against the foreign students were staged in Shanghai, Mukden and Canton, an African student said.

The demonstrations in Canton and Mukden, which is in the northeast, were kept under control by police, he said, but not in Shanghai.

Printed and shouted slogans repeatedly denounced the foreign students because they receive large allowances from their gov-

ernments or from home.

The trouble began, however, over the more trivial charge that the foreigners were playing their radios too loudly. The protests, peaceful at first, turned violent after the Chinese began throwing stones at the foreigners' dormitory. The Third World student here said.

Because of the danger, they were unable to go down to the dining room for two days. On the third day, with police on guard, they went to the first floor but the

Chinese, numbering at least a hundred, broke in and roughed up the foreigners, he said.

One had an arm broken with an iron bar, another may have lost his sight in one eye, and a third was bashed on the head.

As one of the injured lay on the floor, an assailant poured ink over him, saying, "you're not black enough," the student here said.

During the fighting, other foreign students — Asian, African and Arab — came from the nearby

Tong Zhi Architectural and Engineering School to help their friends. They were pushed back by police.

"Rumors, false of course, have been circulated in Shanghai that four Chinese students were killed by us," said the Third World student here, who asked not to be identified.

"This has created an atmosphere of tension and fear. All the students from the textile institute now have been moved to safe places about 200 kilometers outside Shanghai," he said. "Whether I, or they, return to school depends on what guarantees we have for our safety."

Diplomats from the nations involved went to Shanghai over the weekend to investigate. But some of them are hampered, the students said, because their countries are indebted in many ways to China.

There has been no statement from the Chinese government on the incident, one of several in recent months. The students said there were similar fights in Shanghai three months ago.

They added that many women students of Tsinghua University in Peking have been detained.

Yugoslav boxing match ends in KO — of the ref

BELGRADE, July 16 (AP) — The boxing match ended in a knockout, but it was the referee, not a boxer, who was carried from the ring.

The Belgrade daily newspaper "Politika" reported that boxer Milutin Milovic of Titograd was highly upset when referee Zoran Stojic objected for the second time to his improper fighting style Sunday in the match in Nis, a city in Serbia.

The light-heavyweight from Montenegro reacted by giving Stojic a direct hit to the jaw.

Milovic then apparently thought Stojic was feigning and tried further to attack the referee, sprawled on the canvas and not moving. The police intervened, creating a melee in the ring in which, according to "Politika," "one could not know who was hitting whom."

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